MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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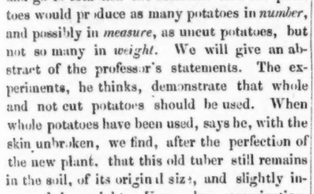

"Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man."

CUTTING SEED POTATOES.

In old times, farmers used to cut all the potatoes which they planted, and no one ever called in question the propriety of it. In process of time, however, as potatoes became more abundant, it was thought rather a waste of time and labor to cut them, and potatoes being a more abundant article than either time or labor, the method was adopted of planting them whole. Then arose the controversy in regard to the better course to be adopted—cutting or not cutting potatoes for planting.

The late Dr. Parker of Gardiner, once informed us that he had not shifted his seed potatoes for a long series of years—that the variety which he cultivated never degenerated, and that he kept up their vigor and productiveness by invariably planting whole, fair sized, sound potatoes, and that he always obtained the like at harvest. Of course he kept his land in good heart and had it well cultivated.

We have known many instances of farmers planting potatoes on newly cleared and burned land, and having very excellent crops from no other seed than the eyes scooped out from the potato and planted, they having been compelled to this mode of procedure because of the scarcity of seed in the new location where they were.

Some years ago we published the account of experiments made by careful individuals, who instituted a series of operation on cut and uncut potatoes for seed, the results of which seemed to establish the fact that cut potatoes were as good as large whole ones. Others, however, bring forward different results. The last Working Farmer contains an account of experiments by the editor, Prof. Mapes, in regard to cut or uncut potatoes for seed.

Prof. M. undertook to repeat the experiments which were tried by Gen. Bealson, on the Island of St. Helena, under the direction, or at the request of the British Government.

The results of the two series were very similar, and go to establish the assertion that cut potatoes would produce as many potatoes in *number*, and possibly in *measure*, as uncut potatoes, but not so many in *weight*. We will give an abstract of the professor's statements. The experiments, he thinks, demonstrate that whole and not cut potatoes should be used. When whole potatoes have been used, says he, with the skin unbroken, we find, after the perfection of the new plant, that this old tuber still remains in the soil, of its original size, and slightly increased in weight. Upon close examination, however, we shall find that the starch has been removed from this original tuber, and that it has been replaced by water, the immediately surrounding soil being comparatively dry and free from acid.

A different result takes place when cut potatoes are planted, for want of the protection of the skin. On the exposed parts the potato rots, acid is formed, and the germ has a feeble nutrition for want of starch. Drying the cut surfaces or covering them with plaster of paris does not make good the protective effect of the natural skin.

The experiments, he thinks, also demonstrate that large and not small potatoes should be selected for seed. The larger the potato the more starch as compared with the number of eyes. In the smaller potatoes the materials intended to form starch have not perfected their growth and combination, so as to become perfect food for the new plant. By increasing the size of the seed each year, it is well known that we increase permanently the average size of the root.

My experience with the Mammoth Nutmeg potato goes to prove this fact. It is now a fair sized potato, but six years ago it was entirely too small to be merchantable.

The professor states that he tried a plan recommended to him by a friend, of cutting out the eyes of the potato with a gouge, planting the eyes thus cut out and using the potato for food. He found that the eyes from one bushel of potatoes would give the same *number* of potatoes as the results of another bushel of the same kind of potatoes planted whole; but alas! the measure and weight of those raised from the eyes were less than one third of that of those raised from whole potatoes.

As the crop of potatoes during the past season in Maine, was vastly better every way than for many years previous, and but little trouble has been experienced the past winter by rot, our farmers are beginning to feel reassured in regard to the potato crop, and are preparing to plant again quite extensively.

We think the above remarks and hints will be of service.

STIR THE SOIL THOROUGHLY.

Ploughing and harrowing and stirring the soil, is the order of the day for the most of this month.

This stirring of the soil, old Jethro Tull used to teach us, was the first and the last essential of "goode husbandrie." Indeed, he was of opinion that better crops could be raised by very finely pulverizing the soil and putting on no manure, than could be raised by manuring highly and pulverizing the soil but little. By the improved implements of the present day, we can pulverize very thoroughly at comparatively much less labor and cost than they could in Tull's day. Why not adopt his theory of thorugh pulverization and the modern theory of high manuring. Combine them together. At any rate, if you plough at all, plough well and make the soil as mellow as possible.

Plough deep, if you wish good crops.

THE BARN OF THE WORLD.

We have received a sheet containing engravings, both ground plans and elevation, of one of the greatest barns in all *Barndom*. The design is by John Wilkinson, Esq., formerly Principal of the Mt. Airy Agricultural Institute at Germantown, and he is now superintending the construction of it on the farm of Mr. D. Leavitt in Great Barrington, Mass.

We purpose to obtain the use of the engraving of Mr. W., in order to present the views of this "Barn of the World" to our readers. As many of them will be so busily engaged this season that they will not be able to visit the place in order to have an ocular inspection of it, we will do the best we can to give them, in the course of a week or two, a panoramic view of it at their own fire sides.

For the Maine Farmer.

SWINE AND THE DAIRY.

Mr. Editor:—The farmer who keeps cows should certainly keep swine in numbers sufficient to consume all the offal of the dairy. Another great object, is the attainment of manure. It is generally admitted that the hog, of all animals, is best calculated for this purpose. Some have asserted that swine, properly supplied with materials, will make manure enough to pay the whole expense of fattening. It is bad policy to sell too much corn; it is better to buy grain than to sell, certainly, if we can get a return in the form of meat and manure greater in value than the produce consumed.

Too much cannot be said in favor of getting good breeds of hogs, and of casting away the bad breeds as soon as possible. If we could have an association in each town in the State, rightly conducted, and withal a State Agricultural Society, there is no reason why we should not raise the very best of animals.

It is thought that, with a good breed of swine, the profits of the farmer may be nearly or quite fifty per cent. greater than if he be inclined to keep a poor breed. Will not some of our *scientific breeders* lay down some plan of action, so that we can get rid of some of the miserable races of hogs?

But, indeed, in order to render the business of pork raising very profitable, we must manage right in every particular. A yard so contrived by digging that the liquid matter will tend towards the centre, should not be forgotten. The hog-pens should be so contrived that we can throw muck, loam, &c., under them at pleasure, and also remove the contents without too much labor. We should be careful in preparing hogs' troughs so that none of the food or drink be wasted.

To feed swine properly requires a very close attention, and the exercise of a careful judgment. To feed out too much or too little at a time should be avoided. To give the animals about as much as they will eat up clean, is an excellent rule when feeding swine or other stock.

The food for fattening swine should be cooked and given to the animals in a warm state. We should be particular to provide litter for hogs, and tight, warm pens in cold weather, never forgetting to let in occasionally a little fresh air, sufficient to preserve the health of the animals. To confine hogs to a close pen in warm weather is a bad practice.

What kinds of food, we might ask, are most profitable for the purpose of raising and fattening swine? We might name Indian corn, carrots and parsnips; a quantity of apples, also, given occasionally are found to be excellent.

We should try more experiments with a view to prove what kinds of food are preferable for store hogs, and what kinds of food are to be preferred for our fattening swine.

Rumford, Jan., 1853. John E. Rolfe.

For the Maine Farmer.

APPLES FOR STOCK.

As food for hogs, horses and neat cattle, many farmers have considered good apples, especially sweet, not inferior to potatoes, whilst others have not thought them worth near as much.

The high price of hay and large crops of apples have induced many farmers to prove their value as food for stock who had not heretofore made much use of them. Not long since I heard a Kennebec Farmer say that he had the past fall and winter fed out to his stock 400 bushels of apples, and that instead of his cows shrinking in milk, as he had heard some say they would when fed upon apples, they had increased both in milk and flesh. He fed them regularly with 4 quarts to a cow, morning and evening. The past fall I fed out apples pretty freely to my fatting hogs, and found them of nearly equal value to potatoes, so nearly as I could judge without going into a close calculation.

I think one reason some have considered their value small, is that generally the quality of such as are fed out is very poor, bad enough "to make a hog squeal," as the saying is. In my estimation, it will as well pay to cultivate good apples for stock as for the table, and as to economy, I am satisfied that no root crop can be raised in Maine for stock without more than doubling the cost of apples after equalling their value.

A Kennebec Farmer.

Vassalboro', April 28, 1853.

Have we a Black Knot among us? No doubt, a very prompt and feeling answer will be rendered to this inquiry, by many of the proprietors of the fine gardens in Cambridge, as they contemplate the sorry plight of their once valuable plum trees. We have heretofore raised a warning voice on this subject, and have regretted that so little heed has been accorded to it. Here and there, however, we are happy to say, may be found a proprietor whose trees are entirely free from this disease, and such persons uniformly bear testimony to the fact that, by constant attention to cutting off and burning the diseased parts, at any and all seasons of the year, a cure is effected. To all whose trees are now affected, we say, see to them at once, before the knots are concealed by new foliage, as they will then elude the strictest search, and where they are too far gone to make trimming of any avail, cut them down at once, and relieve yourself of a disagreeable sight, and your neighbors' trees from contagion.

[Cambridge Chronicle.

A WORD ABOUT GARDENING.

How many of our readers have selected their seeds and made all the necessary preparation for gardening? The season is rapidly approaching when garden seeds should be in the ground. Many require to be planted early, in this latitude, that the plants may be matured before they are exposed to early frost.

A first and important consideration in the formation of a kitchen garden is

The Situation. It is perhaps better, all things considered, that it should have a gentle inclination toward the south-east; yet a northern aspect is, for some purposes, perhaps preferable. Some vegetables, such as cauliflower, peas, spinach, &c., yield more abundantly when not exposed to the sun.

A moderate elevation is preferable to either hill or valley. Convenience of access should also be duly considered. But the most important matter, in selecting a location, is as to

Soil. This should be a rich sandy loam. A depth of two or three feet is desirable. If this cannot be obtained, and a stiff clay or gravel soil is selected, see to it that it is corrected by a judicious admixture of fine loam. A sandy soil is improved, by the addition of lime, plaster, ashes, and vegetable manure; while a stiff clay soil demands such vegetable and animal manure as tends to the separation of its particles. Hence the necessity of litter, and other animal and vegetable manures. Lime and plaster also operate favorably, and charcoal is esteemed by many as a very fine fertilizer. It has the power of absorbing various gases from the atmosphere and readily yields them to growing plants. But remember that manure of some kind is essential to the garden; with it the gardener can do everything; without it nothing.

Depth and Mellowness of the Soil. This must be secured; it is the secret of all successful gardening. The roots of garden plants extend themselves to a great depth in the soil in search of nourishment. Their delicate horns have been traced to the depth of several feet. Downing remarks: "I have seen the roots of strawberries extend five feet down in rich deep soil, and these plants bore a crop of fruit five times as large, and twice as handsome and good as the common product of a soil one foot deep."

A deep loam has other advantages. It not only permits the escape of water after a heavy rain, but by its capillary attraction absorbs and therefore furnishes a supply of moisture during a protracted drought. In fact the only soil suitable for the garden is a deep mellow loam. A cold clay soil, or a rich loam of a few inches in depth, resting upon a clay substratum, is not worth the trouble and expense of cultivation

Water. In the selection for a garden, it is well to have reference to water. An abundant supply of water is absolutely necessary. Loudon remarks that "Many kitchen crops are lost or produced of very inferior quality for want of watering. Lettuce and cabbage are often stringy; turnips and radishes do not swell; onions decay; cauliflowers die off; and, in dry seasons, become stinted or covered with insects, even in rich deep soils. Copious waterings in the evenings, during the dry seasons, would produce that fullness and succulency which we find in the vegetables in the Low Countries, in the Marsh Gardens at Paris, and in England at the beginning and latter end of the season."

Selection of Seeds. After you have gone to the expense and trouble of laying out and preparing your garden, be careful in the selection of the choicest seeds. Many of the seeds annually offered for sale are worthless; they are either of an inferior variety, or have lost their vitality. This is exceedingly vexatious to the gardener, and we know no way of avoiding it but by knowing from whom you procure your seeds. Possibly an enterprising neighbor, or regular seedsman, may be able to supply you. If not, you are liable to be decieved.

Garden Tools. We need scarcely remind the reader that the gardener should be well provided with the implements of his art. Of those, the spade, the hoe, and the rake are indispensable. Others will be found valuable assistants, and in their selection, much discrimination should be exercised. And see to it that they are kept in a conspicuous position, and at the same time bright and clean. Remember the old standard maxim: "*have a place for everything, and everything in its place.* [Ohio Farmer.

TO CURE WOUNDS IN FRUIT TREES.

The following directions were published by William Forsyth, King's Gardener, in England, many years ago, and have often been found valuable:

"Take one bushel of fresh cow dung, half a bushel of lime rubbish from old buildings, that from the ceiling of rooms is preferable, half a bushel of wood ashes, and two quarts of fine sand. The three last articles to be sifted fine, and then mixed with the first, working them together until the mixture is very smooth and soft, like plaster."

The tree is to be prepared by carefully removing all decayed or injured portions down to the sound, fresh wood, leaving the surface smooth, and rounding off the edge of the bark very smooth. After this the above plaster is to be spread very carefully and smoothly over the cut surface and somewhat beyond. The plaster should be from an eighth to half an inch thick, and smoothly and thinly finished off at the edges. After the plaster has been spread, it should be dusted over with a mixture of four parts of dry ashes to one part of fine sand, once in twenty or thirty minutes, until the moisture is all absorbed, and there is a smooth, dry surface. [N. Y. Agriculturist.

Red Cedar for Hedges. The Rural New-Yorker has a correspondent who commends red cedar for farm hedges, for the following qualities: It bears pruning well. It is not subject to any disease. Thin, poor land is as good for its growth, as better. Drouth does not hurt it nor the coldest weather. Grain grows freely near it. It would furnish protection to our exposed fields from the winter's wind. It would yield a pleasant shade for cattle in summer, and would beautify the landscape. Nearly every one of these statements is contrary to our experience and well known facts. [N. Y. Ag.

POSTS AND STAKES.

Mr. Editor: I have been a constant reader of the New England Farmer over one year, and do not recollect of seeing anything in it about setting posts and stakes in fence. I had heard it stated that the top end of the stick should be stuck in the ground. In 1838 I took a stick 14 feet long and cut it in the middle, setting the butt of one up, and the other down, 12 feet apart. In five years the one with the butt down rotted off, and the other stands sound yet.

J. Davis.

East Barnard, Vt.,

Remarks. The above is a model communication, Mr. Davis utters his facts without preface or circumlocution. They are read in a moment, understood as quickly, and are worth a "mint of money." The evidence is strong enough to induce any man, if he will but look at it, to set his posts and stakes butt-end up.

A person writing in the Hartford Times several years since, said that in taking up a fence that had been set fourteen years, he noticed that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others were rotted off at the bottom. On looking for the cause, he found that those posts that were set *limb part down*, or inverted from the way they grew, were sound. Those that were set as they grew, rotted off.

"A Farmer" writing in the Germantown Telegraph in 1849, says a gentleman in one of the New England States set a series of white ash posts, and for the purpose of testing the theory, set every other one top part down. After *eight* years the inverted posts were sound and good, while those that had been set with the butts down were, in almost every instance, decayed.

Another person in the same State set two chestnut posts for the purpose of hanging a gate. After a lapse of *eighteen* years he found the one butt-end down very rotten, while the other, set with the top end in the soil, scarcely exhibited any appearance of rot.

The reason probably is, that the sap vessels are filled with sap, undergo a chemical change, which induces internal decay, while the moisture from the earth carries on the same operation on the external parts of the wood. Or, it may be, that the tubes through which the sap ascends have valves or separations, to prevent the weight of the sap from falling back, and that if the posts are set as they grew the moisture would rise as did the sap. While, if inverted, not only would the sap flow down, leaving the post dry, but no moisture would rise.

But we are not certain about this. The subject is important, and worthy the attention of some of our scientific correspondents.

All persons making fence will do well to remember these facts. [N. E. Farmer.

Horse breaking for Harness. Before the horse is attached to any vehicle, the harness should be allowed to remain on him in the stable several hours during two or three consecutive days; he should be let out so that he may become thoroughly accustomed to the trappings, and a cord six or seven feet in length should be fastened to each trace. With this the horse is quietly led about, one man performing that duty, while another follows holding the aforesaid cords, which, as the animal moves forward, are to be strained, so that he feels a slight pressure of the collar upon his shoulders. The intention of this treatment must be obvious; if the horse is alarmed by the effect of the collar, the man holding the cords which are affixed to the traces can instantly relax them; and again when he finds his pupil is reconciled, he may renew a moderate strain, and, finally, as much resistance as he has the power to create. By this means the most timid horses will gain confidence, and, by perseverance, the most refractory may be overcome. A horse when first encumbered with harness, if immediately attached to a vehicle, is astonished, when required to move, at finding a pressure on his shoulders which he has never previously experienced. He discovers another novel apparatus of confinement, he is, in fact, trammeled, and endeavors to escape; probably he plunges, kicks, or rears, and becomes difficult to manage; but by the simple process just recommended, all that is obviated.

[Hints on Training.

Education of Plants. A very singular discovery has lately been made in France by M. Fabre, a gardener of Ayde. The herb *agilops*, heretofore considered as worse than useless, grows abundantly on the shores of the Mediterranean. It produces a species of grain resembling wheat in form, but much smaller. In the year 1839 M. Fabre sowed a quantity of this grain, and he found the produce bore a close affinity to wheat; that produce he sowed the next year, and the yield was still more like wheat. He went on sowing the produce of each year the succeeding year, until he has now succeeded in getting as fine a crop of wheat and of as good quality as can be wished for. Thus he has proved that a wild and mischievous weed can be *educated* into *excellent wheat*.

Italian Farming. The Italian farmers still plough by the same rude implements that were in use before the Christain era; sometimes a horse and a cow are yoked to a long pole which is tied crosswise to a crooked bough or trunk of a tree, the fork of which, or the rudest piece of iron, serves the purpose of a coulter. The women still go down to the streams to wash and to fill their earthen jars with water, which they carry home upon their heads; their jars correspond exactly in form and size with the jars of the Etruscans and of the Egyptians seen in the British Museum and in the Louvre at Paris. Shepherds clothed entirely in skins are seen tending their flocks in the fields, and caves natural and artificial are visible, in which they take a refuge at night or in a storm.

Trees. The New England Farmer mentions the case of an orchard of one hundred and sixty thrifty Baldwins, that were washed with a solution of a pound of potash in a gallon of water. The owner fonnd in two days that he had killed the whole of his beautiful and valuable trees. Soap suds or ashes in water are strong enough.

AGRICULTURAL SONG.

Plough deep to find the gold, my friend,
Plough deep to find the gold!
Your farms have treasures rich and sure,
Unmeasured and untold.

Clothe with trees New England's hills,
Her broad field sow with grain,
Nor search the Sacramento's rill
For Californian gain.

Her land o'erflows with corn and bread,
With treasures all untold,
Would we but give the ploughshare speed
And depth to find the gold.

Earth is grateful to her sons
For all their care and toil;
Nothing yields such large returns
As drained and deepened soils.

Science, lend thy kindly aid,
Her riches to unfold!
Moved by plough or moved by spade,
Stir deep to find the gold!

Dig deep to find the gold, my friends,
Dig deep to find the gold!
Your farms have treasures rich and sure,
Unmeasured and untold.

THE GOOSEBERRY.

How to Raise the Handsomest Plants of the Native Varieties. In the early spring of 1849, when the buds of the wild gooseberry began to burst, I took an April sylvan excursion through damp places, and with a sharp pruning knife cut as many vigorous and clean shoots as I could find, from the different kinds of the much neglected native gooseberry.

Having made a large collection of cuttings for the purpose of propagation in a nursery bed, I cut them short—one foot long—rejecting the tender parts and trimming all the buds off, except three or four upper ones. Then I planted them in a rich, well trenched, and rather moist soil, 6 inches apart in straight rows. The soil around them was kept loose and clear of weeds by frequent hoeing, and in a good condition by occasional waterings. In the fall they were found very fine plants—strong rooted—fit for transplanting the next season: they shooted from 12 to 18 inches high the same season. To render the plants more vigorous, I clipped the tender ends of the limbs, trimming them in the form of miniature trees.

The second year they yielded a plenty of nice fruit, of a double size. The third year all the plants were heavily loaded with still larger berries of different colors and flavor. Last season I picked fifty quarts of much larger gooseberries, besides what were eaten by my friends and visitors to my fruit garden. Some of my native gooseberries seemed much larger than Houghton's seedling gooseberry.

I know of no sort of gooseberry which promises so much, and seems so easy of cultivation, with so little labor, and so well adapted to our climate, as our native gooseberry. This gooseberry is, though very sweet, delicious and rich in its wild nature, much despised on account of its small size, in comparison to the pride of Lancashire Horticulturists, who have, by their unspared of pains and perseverance, improved the insignificant size and inferior qualities of their wild European gooseberry to a wonderful size and richness of flavor.

Are we, American horticulturists, who enjoy the blessings of undisturbed freedom on our virgin soil beneath a bright sun, slaves, dependent upon a foreign nation for her horticultural skill in producing a celebrated species of gooseberry, which is so imperfectly suited to climate! Why do we not try to do the same towards improving our native gooseberry, which is not only perfectly adapted to our soil, but also promises to pay well for whatever attention we shall be willing to bestow upon it? If our American apples are far superior to those of England, I can see no reason why we may not produce American varieties of gooseberry, superior—even far superior to those of far-famed Lancashire, by hybridding our native gooseberry with the choice sorts, and by repeated sowing of seed of fine kinds. [Farmer and Mechanic.

BARREL-MAKING MACHINE.

We accepted an invitation yesterday to pay a visit to Wilder's Machine Shop to examine the operations of a newly invented patent-right machine for making barrels. The machine is the invention of Mr. Trapp, Elmira, New York, and the agent for the sale of the machines in this vicinity has got one now at work in Wilder's shop. The machines are of different sizes, according to the size of barrel wanted to be made; but the size does not vary the principle of the invention at all. We watched the workmen select out the rough sawed staves, joint them, set them up, polish the outside, cut the notch for the heads, bevel the chimes, cut the heads, but on the hoops and present a well made, neat, and handsomely finished fifty pound paint keg in the space of twenty minutes. This was all done by a man who was no cooper. Of course a regularly bred cooper, practised with the machine, could have done the work much quicker.

The machine for jointing the staves, tho' connected with the other portions of the machine, may be worked entirely separate. It consists of a series of planing irons set into the rim of a wheel at certain angles. Connected with this is a small iron frame called a jointing iron, which must be seen to understand its operation; it bends the stave into the precise shape it will occupy in the cask, and in which the stave is held while it is jointed by the planes fixed in the rim of the jonting machine. The other portion of the machine consists of a table on which are a series of lathes that perform the different work of sawing the staves the proper length, of planing the outside of the barrel after it is set up, of cutting the notch for the heads and making the chimes, in a simple manner, and do the work better than it can be done by hand.

The agent informed us that with three men to attend to it, the machine would turn out 100 barrels per day, and about 60 beefor pork barrels, or butter firkins. The price of a machine for turning out flour barrels is about $6000. To see the operation of the machine is well worth a visit from any one. [Detroit paper.

Let every farmer who has a son to educate, remember that science lays the foundation of every thing valuable in agriculture.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Mashed Potatoes. When old, potatoes are best boiled and mashed, with a little butter, salt and cream, or milk; they may also be sliced, and fried raw, in hot salt pork fat—or, after they are boiled. Both these dishes are relished. But a plain boiled or roasted potato, when well cooked, is the best and most wholesome; and although not a substitute for bread, one of the most useful vegetable productions

To Dress Fish. Fish must be put into cold or boiling water, according to its firmness of flesh: for instance, turbot, salmon, mackerel, &c. should be put into cold water; while plaice, whitings, haddocks, and such soft fleshed as well as crimped fish, should be put into boiling water. The reason is obvious: by putting flaccid and watery fish into the water cold, it is rendered still more soft and watery; but the boiling water sets it and renders it firmer; on the other hand, the cold water penetrates and softens the fish that is of firmer texture, and makes it eat more tender and delicate. Keep the water skimmed while the fish is boiling.

Fish is cooked enough when it leaves the bone easily. Be sure to wash and clean your fish well. In frying fish, having washed it, dry thoroughly in a clean cloth, then flour it well, or whisk it over with egg, and dip it over with bread-crumbs before frying. Be sure your pan is very clean, and that your fat (of which there should be enough to cover the fish) boils before you put the fish in. Fry fish quickly, of a fine light brown. Some like fish fried in butter—as good a batter as any is a little ale and flour beaten up just as you are ready for it—then dip the fish in before frying it. Put plenty of salt in the water in which you boil fish, and stick a horse-radish, excepting mackerel, with which you boil salt, mint, parsley, and fennel.

Boil your Molasses. When molasses is used in cooking, it is a very great improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time.

Chapped Hands. A correspondent informs us, that to prevent chapped hands, rub them well, daily, with soap and fine sand, to keep the skin thin.

To Clean Paint. Smear a piece of flannel in common whiting, mixed to the consistency of common paste, in warm water. Rub the surface to be cleaned quite briskly, and wash off with pure cold water. Grease spots will in this way be almost instantly removed, as well as other filth, and the paint will retain its brilliancy and beauty unimpaired.

Cure for the Ear Ache. Dr. Root says that the sap or oil of walnuts put in the ear, on cotton, relieves the worst cases of the ear ache.

FACTS ABOUT TEA.

In the ninth century certain Arabian doctors mentioned a fragrant and fascinating Chinese beverage, prepared from a plant called schah. After the lapse of some six hundred years—in 1663—Olearius discovered that tea was domesticated as a luxury among the highest ranks of society in Persia. Now, all through the wastes of Central Asia, the Calmucks, the Bashkiri, &c., tea is supreme. But their use of it is not drink, but a solid nourishment. It has no appearance of delicately rolled leaves, but sticks and stalks of the plant are made into heavy stone-cakes, of the color of tin-balls, and of the consistency of iron bolts. This is moistened and baked with water of the steppes, mixed with the blood of animals, and enriched with the fat of beef, or mutton, and it is then eaten with spoons like soup.

"It is poison," said an old woman to Dr. Johnson. "Madam, it may be poison, but I have been seventy years dying of it," said he, draining his sixth evening bowl.

In eight years the leaves of the tea-plant are fully charged with their peculiarities. In the ninth year they begain to lose them. Yet the plants are stripped sometimes to the eleventh and twelfth year—and hence the endless varieties of tea. Each year there are four harvests, of which that in February is the least in quantity and best in quality. The April harvest is a kind of rowen, the second cutting of the best. That of June yields mainly large leaves, and that of August is of the inferior quality. A careful bath completes the preparation, and then with gloved hands, the work is commenced. An industrious workman may collect from ten to fifteen pounds in a day. But on the same day he must strew them on a heated platter, and on the same evening wrap them in a cloth, and dip them for some moments in hot water. After they have dripped during the night, they are spread the next morning in hot iron pans, in which they are constantly stirred. They are laid upon mats, rolled with the open hand, completely cooled with large fans during the process, then skillfully packed in chests.

Hard Work. Head work is the hardest in the world. The artisan feels this if at any time he has to spend a whole day in calculation. All men of learning testify to the same truth, and their meagre frames and sallow complexions tell a plainer tale than their words. Sir Edward Coke, the great English Lawyer, speaks thus concerning his great work, 'While we were in hand with these four parts of the Institutes, we often having occasion to go into the country, did in some sort envy the state of the honest ploughman and other mechanics. For one, when he was at work, would merrily sing, and the ploughman whistle some self-pleasing tune, and yet their work both proceeded and succeeded; but he that takes upon himself to write, both captivates all the faculties and powers both of his mind and body, and must be only attentive to that which he collecteth, without any expression of joy or cheerfulness while he is at work.'

Richness of Milk. Milk varies so much in richness, that while a pound of butter has been made from seven quarts of the richest milk, it takes nineteen or twenty quarts of the poorest to make a pound of butter.

TO COAGULATE BLOOD.

A new process has been lately invented by Dr. Pravaz, of Lyons, for coagulating blood in the arteries, which he proposes to apply to the healing of aneurisms. The operation consists in injecting into the arteries a few drops of the perchloride of iron in its most concentrated state. The injection is effected by introducing a very fine trocar of gold or platina obliquely through the coats of the artery, to which a syringe is adapted. It is necessary to stop for a time the circulation in the artery. Of the three experiments noticed in the account made by the discoverer to the French Academy of Sciences, the first was performed on a full grown sheep: the carotid artery having been exposed, the circulation was interrupted by pressure of the thumb and finger at two points an inch and a half distant, intercepting about a spoonful of blood; a few drops of the styptic were then injected by the means above indicated. Immediately after the operation an increased density of the blood was perceptible to the touch; the rapid formation of the clot or coagulum could be felt. After the lapse of four minutes the compression was removed; at the end of eight days the mass of curdled blood had not been driven from its position by the expulsion of the arterial blood. The two other experiments tried on horses confirmed the satisfactory conclusions drawn from the success of the first. Dr. Pravaz finds that about two drops of the perchloride of iron are requisite to the coagulation of a teaspoonful of blood. In applying the process to aneurisms, he would inject the perchloride into the aneurismal cyst, after arresting the circulation by compression of the artery beyond the tumor, that is, between it and the capillary vessels, in this way a compact clot of curdled blood may, he thinks, be formed, acting like a cork to obstruct the artery and producing the effect of a ligature.

AFRICA.

We find by a series of levellings recently carried across the Isthmus of Suez, that instead of there being a difference of thirty feet between the level of the Red Sea and that of the Mediterranean, as has so long been believed, there is in reality little or none—an interesting fact, which will be still further verified during the progress of the railway-works to be set on foot in that locality under the superintendence of Mr. R. Stephenson. How the past and present will be brought together by having light thrown on ancient geography by modern enterprise! Besides this, an attempt is being made to solve another important problem in the Valley of the Nile. Lepsius has stated in his great work on Egypt, that this river formerly flowed at a much higher level than now, having in the course of ages worn away its bed to a depth of twenty-seven feet: and this statement being disputed, a deep pit or well is to be sunk at Heliopolis, with a view to examine the strata and deposits through which it flows, and thereby determine if any and what change has taken place. The work for this purpose is under the direction of Mr. Leonard Horner, who defrays the cost with a portion of the annual grant placed by government at the disposal of the Royal Society; which has lately received a consignment of cases filled with specimens of the earth taken from the excavation. Meanwhile it appears that, like Sweden, the Arabian Gulf region and Abyssinia are undergoing slow and gradual upheaval. In addition to these researches, active explorations are going on in the north, east, west, and south of Africa, and more than one treaty of commerce has been signed between England and the petty monarchs of the interior. The Rev. Mr. Livingston announces the existence of another large lake, 200 miles northwest of that now known as Lake Ngami; the great Lake Tchad is being navigated by European boats; and efforts are being made to reach those mysterious mountains in which the Nile is supposed to rise, for, as Capt. Smyth observes, "no European traveller, from Bruce downwards, has yet seen its true source." [Chambers' Journal.

Culture of Blackberries. It is not a little strange that the common blackberry is not oftener made a subject of garden culture. It is true it grows spontaneously and in great profusion all around us, where the fire has been of late years excluded, but that does not prove it inexpedient to give it a place in the garden, or that it is like the partridge, untameable, or that the fruit cannot be bettered like the apple, the peach, or the strawberry, by the care and cultivation of man. There are several varieties of the blackberry shrub, any of which may be easily transplanted. The berry is believed to be the most wholesome of all fruits, and often prevents and relieves disease. The soil in gardens should be well prepared by deep ploughing, and be made light and rich. The hills should be set about eight feet apart for convenience in getting round among them, and keeping down the weeds. When the plants are once set, they will need but little further care for years.

[Galena (Ill.) Advertiser.

The Bee Moth. Such of our readers as are engaged in the bee culture will be glad to learn that a remedy has been discovered which effectually prevents the ravages of the bee moth. The frequent and serious injury caused by this pestiferous insect has deterred many persons from entering into the business of raising bees, more especially as in some localities the ravages have been so great as nearly to destroy both bees and honey. The plan is this: Split joints of cane through the centre and arrange them on the four sides of the hive, with the split side resting on the platform. The moth, instead of depositing its eggs under the edge of the hive, will lay them under the split cane. From these depositories they may be removed and destroyed as often as necessary with little trouble. A friend informs us that he knows the plan has been tried and found entirely successful.

[Mobile Tribune.

Cure for the Pip. Undoubtedly about these days some of your chickens will have this common chicken complaint. Cure it. Simply by mixing a table spoonful of sulphur with three pounds of meal for a feed every other day, perhaps for a fortnight.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1853.

THE WOOL MARKET.

As the clip of wool will soon come off, the state of the wool market is becoming a little more interesting, both to the dealer and the manufacturer.

It is well known to all parties that the price of wool has ruled much higher during the past winter than it did during the winter previous.

An announcement of the sale of nearly half a million of pounds that was to come off at auction, in New York, on the 28th ult., depressed the price, and much curiosity was felt to know what would be the result.

We quote the following from a statement of the Product Market in Albany, as published in the "Country Gentleman" of last week:—

The markets at the East and West have been waiting the great sale which took place at New York on Thursday. This sale brought together the usual wool buyers of all markets. The prices realized showed a strong market. We notice no decline whatever from previous prices; and the manufacturers bought the whole, denoting clearly their opinion of the market. The American fleece brought from 44 to 68 cents, though but one lot each, at the extreme prices, ranging generally from 45 to 58 cents. The prices obtained were about the same as those obtained by the trade generally, when the speculation commenced in February, rather less than current asking prices, though over those obtained in January and early in February.

The English pulled brought 22¾a24½c. The style differs from American, and is not adapted for general use here. The American pulled did not sell as high in proportion as the fleece; prices ranging from 39a58c. Holders are willing to duplicate at yesterday's prices.

We look upon this sale as important in many respects. We think it establishes the prices that manufacturers will have to give for the incoming clip, and must have a tendency to keep good, at least, at current prices. There can be no decline, except such as are incident to styles, and the necessity of holders to sell.

As much of the growing clip has been contracted for, at prices too high for contractors to save themselves, at those obtained yesterday, we do not look for any decline, at least, before the new clip is full and fairly exhibited in the market. There is still a fair supply of both fleece and pulled, in first hands. The mass of the lots was of pulled wool. The sales of fleece wool did not extend beyond 255,000 lbs.

NEW MODE OF PRESERVING MEAT.

Bro. Carter, in his last Advertiser, has a few *consolatory reflections* about the Maine Farmer and the "Reform School." Time will decide in regard to the true economy of the matter; but if the morals of our friend's whereabouts do not always experience thorough preservation, we are happy to learn, as we do by a writer in the same paper, that a new mode has been discovered in Portland of preserving *meat*. Morals and meat often correspond, and the preservation of one often aids the integrity of the other.

According to the statement, some one has succeeded in so operating upon a piece of fresh meat that the outside becomes crusted over with an air-tight composition by which the whole is prevented from decomposing, and though it may not be packed down in closely pressed masses, nor soldered up hermetically in air-tight canisters, it may nevertheless be carried long voyages, into different climates, and be perfectly preserved in all latitudes and during all changes. If this should prove true, it is really a valuable discovery, and one that will be gladly adopted by seamen and travellers; and one great inconvenience in regard to packing naval stores so as to keep them wholesome will be done away with. The great danger of scurvy and such like disorders, arising from feeding on salt provisions too long, will be obviated entirely.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT IN VASSALBORO'.

The house, barn and stable, in Vassalboro', belonging to E. B. Simonton, bookseller in this city, were destroyed by fire on Monday morning last. The fire was first discovered about half-past eight o'clock, and so strong was the wind that but little could be done to check its ravages. In addition to the buildings, there were burnt most of the household furniture—two wagons and harnesses—a new sleigh—all the farming tools, and a cow. The loss is estimated at $1600, on which there was $1000 of insurance.

It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

Mr. Simonton was kicked and severely injured while getting his horse from the barn.

ONE HUNDRED MILES PER HOUR.

The world doesn't go fast enough yet, and so a Maine Yankee, in order to shed abroad a few crumbs of comfort in regard to the "good time coming," has announced in the National Intelligencer that he has invented a mode of locomotion, by which passengers and the mails can be propelled at the *moderate* rate of one hundred miles per hour.

A writer in that paper endorses for the feasibility and perfect safety of the newly invented system, and recommends that Congress should take hold and put it into practical operation. If it be true that this speed can be easily and safely attained, what does the inventor want Congress in the way for? It will *go itself* without being bothered by such a dead weight as Congress.

Village School District. The adjourned meeting of the voters in this district, was held on Saturday last. The district voted to raise $2,200, for a brick school-house on Kendall St., similar to those on Grove and Crosby streets.

Also, voted to raise $150 for a new fence about the High School House.

The recommendation of the Superintending School Committee, to erect a new school-house to accommodate the pupils in the Orchard St. and North street school-houses, was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Keene, Caldwell and Cheney, with instructions to report at the next annual meeting.

The Fantastics. A company of fantastically apparelled persons paraded through our streets last Monday. They came up from Gardiner. All the old wardrobes and closets in the town must have been called in requisition to furnish their costumes. They excited much attention by their orderly disorder, and made much fun for the youngfolks. The band was of the highest order of alathumpian genius, and rode in a wagon decorated with evergreens. An old lady and gentleman, with a very restless child, rode in a venerable chaise, evidently a relic of past times. Such things are far from being of *Daly* occurrence, among us.

Correction. In the article on Cherries, in our last, for "small white cherry," in the fifteenth line, read "common wild cherry."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Pitts' Agricultural Works. We have received a neatly printed pamphlet, of 32 octavo pages, put forth by John A. Pitts, of Buffalo, New York, descriptive of his agricultural works, which he has established in that city, at the corner of Carolina and Third Streets.

Mr. Pitts, it is well known to many in this vicinity, is a Kennebec boy, and, with his brother H. A. Pitts, is joint inventor of Pitts' Endless chain Horse Power & Separator and Pitts' double pinion Horse power—inventions, which have been of incalculable service to grain growers, by the great facilities which they afford in getting out grain.

Instead of the old fashion of thumping the grain out by the flail, making a whole winter's job, to thrash out what one farmer could raise, now by means of one of these machines, and an adequate supply of Horse power, five hundred bushels of wheat, or one thousand bushels of oats, can be thrashed and cleaned in one day. The pamphlet contains several accurate engravings, exhibiting a landscape view of the work, and also different perspective views of the several machines, manufactured at the establishment. We are happy to record the evidence of friend Pitts, prosperity. It has been brought about by a happy application of talent, industry, and perseverance, and we hope they will all continue to him, and to his posterity.

The Freewill Baptist Quarterly. The second number of the Freewill Baptist Quarterly, (April,) has been received. It sustains the reputation which the first number attained, and we think there is now no doubt, not only of the intent, but the ability of all concerned in the publication, to place it permanently on as durable a foundation, and on as high an eminence, as it regards literary and scientific merit, as any work of the kind among us. We look upon this undertaking with a good deal of interest. We can well remember when the "*Freewillers*" were much spoken against, and when they themselves—we mean the most of them,—used to look upon learning and education with distrust, as being more likely to "quench the spirit" than aid it. Now, some of the best schools in the country are under their direction. Several religious papers are published, devoted to their denominational interests, and here, at one bound, their vigorous, liberal, farseeing, independent, and free and fearless quarterly springs upon the platform of American Literature; speaking with such a tone of experience, discretion and conscious truth, that the community cannot help listening to it, and paying it becoming deference. It is published in Providence, R. I., by Williams, Day and Co. Two dollars per annum.

Harper's Magazine. The May number of this work, contains many useful and readable articles. Among them we notice an article on the East, with engravings—Abbott's Life of Napoleon, &c. Terms $3 per annum.

Putnam's Monthly. This able periodical for May is received. It is an original American work, and is well sustained. The articles are from the best American writers, and the work has already secured a place in the foremost ranks of literature. G. P. Putnam & Co., publishers. Terms, $3 per annum.

Kennebec Journal. We neglected to notice, last week, the appearance of our neighbor, the Journal, in a very handsome new dress. The Journal is one of the very best of our State papers, and we congratulate the publishers on this mark of prosperity.

Eastern Argus. It would seem that with the spring blossoms our State papers generally are sprucing up and throwing aside their old dresses. The Argus looks as neat as a new pin, and deserves the reward of all enterprising papers, a good subscription list.

A SNAKE STORY.

Mr. Nahum Pinkham writes us from Anson, under date of April 25, as follows:—

"Mr. Editor: Several snake stories have gone the rounds of the papers, and the more credulous portion of the community have placed implicit confidence in them. As, for instance, the capture of the great sea serpent in the Pacific, last season—150 feet long, and girting only 49 feet; but this was only one.

Last week, while engaged in removing stone from a valuable piece of mowing land in front of my house, in Anson, I discovered snakes under some of the stones, and the order in which they lay excited my curiosity. They were neatly coiled up under the stone, the older ones occupying the outer circle of the coil. On examining them, I found they numbered twelve—mother, sons and sire—all in quiet repose. Several other stones had an equal number, while numerous smaller families occupied others.

At length I stormed the fortified stronghold of all snakes. Placing two large pries under a stone upon a rise of ground, we raised the stone, and to my astonishment, this was their castle—the Gibraltar of all snakes. Nearly the entire surface of the ground on which the stone sat was covered with snakes. They were in coils, as in the other case—the older ones occupying the outside. The wind blew; the day was cool, and they were unprepared for an attack. We then commenced a snake fight in due form, counting as we killed, until we had killed one hundred and five. Here we found all the kinds of snakes I ever saw; and the different kinds occupied each coil. The striped snake, the green, the yellow belly, the black back—all lay coiled together."

MAY DAY.

Sunday ushered in the first day of May. It was clear as a crystal and as cool as an iceberg. The zephyrs *lay low* and said nothing, and the Northwester danced over the hills, and swept over the meadows, and made what few violets there were look *blue*. The lads and lasses concluded, as it was *Sabbath*, a cosy seat before the parlor fire would be more in keeping with the day, than shivering across the fields in pursuit of frosty May flowers and frozen dandelions.

The Mecilla Valley Dispute. A despatch from the office of the New Orleans Picayune gives the following additional particulars of the boundary troubles in New Mexico and Chihuahua:

"After Col. Rummer's refusal to comply with the request of the Governor to seize the valley, the Governor called upon Col. Miles, who also refused, under instructions which he had previously received from Col. Sumner, and also because he believed Gov. Lane was doing wrong. A Mexican garrison, consisting of one hundred regular troops and one hundred and twenty-five national guards, was at Mecilla to defend the valley from such seizure. The national guards stationed at El Paso had also received orders to hold themselves in readiness for service at a moment's notice. In addition to the above, the Mexican Government had sent a special express to Chihuahua for troops and arms.

A report was current that all Americans had been ordered to leave Mecilla—but the report was not credited.

Governor Lane intended visiting El Paso the day after issuing his proclamation, but the Prefect sent him word that if he did he would arrest him. The American Consul advised the Governor to remain where he was. The Prefect had informed the Americans, however, that he would see their persons and property protected."

LOSS OF THE STEAMER INDEPENDENCE.

By the last arrival from California, we had the news of a most terrible calamity—the loss of the steamer Independence, with some 150 lives. We give some of the particulars below, in addition to those in our last. The following is from the California papers:

When the steamer was beached with her bows on, and before the flames had broke out, a rush was made for the bows, but the sea though smooth off the shore ran in heavy surf on the beach, and there was a distance of some three hundred yards between the vessel and the land. Capt. Sampson now gave the order to lower away a boat, and the chief mate with one other undertook to carry a line to the shore; the progress of the boat was watched with eager eyes by the assembled multitude on board the ship; but as some of the sailors on board had predicted, she was swamped by the surf, the line was lost and the adventurers with their boat were thrown upon the beach, the two men barely escaped with their lives. A second boat was now lowered and manned by volunteers from among the firemen, who we do not hesitate to say have shown themselves the most noble-hearted and heroic of men by their fortitude and courage through the terrible scenes which followed. These brave fellows reached the shore and succeeded in making a small three inch hauling-line fast to a projecting rock, which was at once hauled tight by those on board. A third boat was lowered by order of the captain, in charge of Capt. Steel, an experienced ship master who was a passenger on board. During this time the ship remained immovable, the surf striking her in the stern, and perhaps tending to set her firmer in the sand. The third boat having been lowered, it was found that she was half full of water, and of no service unless bailed out, and Dr. Corbett sprang into her for that purpose; this effected, six ladies were passed down into the boat, among whom were Miss Conway, Mrs. Haley, Mrs. Seymour, and Mrs. Coots; there were two other ladies whose names we have not learned; the boat rode the first breaker, but was filled and swamped by the second, and those already on shore rushed in to the rescue of the ladies, and dragged them on to the beach. Dr. Corbet, was in this boat, and gaining the shore turned towards the ship at the cries of terror proceeding from her, and beheld the quarter deck enveloped in flames.

And now ensued one of the most harrowing scenes ever recorded in the history of shipwrecks. The flames leaped rapidly across the after part of the ship, driving the masses before it; and dozens sprang into the water, and were seen struggling in the surf. All the boats were now gone and it was impossible to regain the ship from the shore, or to render any succor whatever. Dreadful cries and screams proceeded from the ship, which, mingled with the roaring of the sea, the crackling of the flames, and the shouting of those on shore, who could only gaze helplessly on the sight, must have been an era of terror in the lives of those who beheld it from the beach. As the flames advanced forward, the unhappy victims were forced into the sea; and every surf came freighted with corpses, or exhausted half-drowned men, women, and children. Such a scene has never before been witnessed on the Pacific coast. To add to the excitement, the flames had now communicated to the powder magazine, which exploded, tearing the run and stern to pieces, and splintering all that portion of the ship. The two guns, surrounded by the flames, also sent their solemn booming over the scene. Those who were fortunate enough to get within reach of their friends on the shore, were dragged half-dead out of the reach of the surf; while others were swept around the stern of the steamer, or out to sea, there being a strong current making seaward from the ship. At one moment not less than thirty corpses and bodies of the dying were in the edge of the surf, some of them divested of clothing. Out of a party of eighteen Jews who were on board, sixteen perished from the weight of coin it was supposed which they attempted to bring with them thro' the waves. The outward current above mentioned carried off numbers of persons who were good swimmers, or floated, who would otherwise have been saved. Several women thus floating were swept away. The baggage such as would float also went out with the ebb. None of it was saved by drifting to the shore.

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Among the incidents of the day after the wreck, a child was born on the beach, and is now healthy and thriving. The mother was carried across the mountains in a hammock, and even walked part of the way to the boats. Many of the passengers, especially among the females, suffered much from want of clothing. The dead were buried near the wreck. Holes were dug in the sand with boards, and each corpse received a separate grave. The number known to have perished is one hundred and forty; and as the graves number sixty, there were, of course, eighty who were drowned or burned, and whose bodies were not recovered.

A statement of the Captain is published. An exchange in speaking of it, says:

"Capt. Sampson, in his statement of the disaster, makes no mention of the explosion of a powder magazine. He says the first boat launched was swamped, but the second reached the shore with a line. Two other boats were then launched. The passengers were being taken ashore, when the flames got such a headway that those on board became wild with terror, and jumped overboard by dozens. Spars, hatches, tables, and every thing that would float, was then thrown to those struggling in the sea, and by this means many others reached the shore. In one hour after the ship struck the beach, she was one entire sheet of flame, and the only persons on board were the captain and one of the coal-passers. A boat from the shore then reached her, into which the captain got, and succeeded in rescuing three boat loads from the waves. Capt. Sampson then took the boat and pulled round to Magdalene Bay, where he found the schooner A. Emery, Captain Gordon. The latter immediately got under way and proceeded to the island. In the meantime, however, the passengers had gone across the south side of the island, where they found the whaling ships Omega, Maury, Meteor, and Clements.

The passengers were all taken on board these ships where their sufferings were relieved. The Meteor was finally chartered to take them to San Francisco, where she arrived on the 31st of March.

Capt. Sampson states that if the steamer had not taken fire, not a soul would have been lost. He also states that the reef on which she struck is not laid down on any of the charts."

Fatal Result of a Mistake. We have to record another sad and fatal result of a mistake in putting up and delivering medicines by an apothecary's boy. Last evening, Mr. Robert Gardner, an old and highly esteemed citizen, (of the firm of R. & E. Gardner, Market street,) called on his way home at Hale's drug store, East Merrimack street, for some pulverized rhubarb. Mr. Hale not being in, the medicine was put up by a boy—who, through carelessness or misunderstanding, put up pulverized *opium* instead of *rhubarb*. Mr. Gardner wanted the medicine for himself, and took it just before going to bed, about 9 o'clock. The color of the opium being nearly the same as the rhubarb, the fatal mistake was not noticed. The quantity taken was about 40 grains. On retiring he fell asleep immediately. About 11 o'clock his wife discovered that he was in great distress—wet with a cold sweat—and unable to speak. Physicians were summoned. Dr. Holt arrived a few minutes before he expired, but too late to render any aid, and Drs. Davis and Parker came in immediately after. The boy who put up the article understood Mr. G. to call for opium; he put it up knowing it to be opium, and charged for it a price more than double what the same quantity of rhubarb would have cost; and he thinks that Mr. G. must have accidentally called for opium, meaning rhubarb. [Lowell Journal, 28th.

We learn that Mr. Gardner formerly belonged in Hallowell, and that he married a daughter of the late Gen Sewall, of this city.

Large Bouquet. An Italian paper says that one of the bouquets sent, on Good Friday, to the Church of San Ambrosio by the Marquis Pallavicini, measured six yards in circumference. It contained 340 camelias, and an immense quantity of violets, wallflowers, and sweet-scented shrubs

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Emigration across the Plains. The St. Louis Intelligencer, after a careful investigation of the matter, is of the opinion that not half as many emigrants will cross the plains to California as crossed last year. The proportion of Mormons going forward will be larger than before. The falling off in the overland emigration is ascribed in part to the doleful reports about the hardships of the trip, which were sent back by last year's emigration.

Ship Canal. A bill has passed the Senate of Maryland incorporating a company to construct a canal to unite the waters of the Chesapeake and the Christiana by a canal of such dimensions as will accommodate the coal vessels of the Cumberland coal companies, thus enabling them to carry their cargoes through from Baltimore to New York without any transhipment. Corresponding legislation is desired from the State of Delaware for carrying out the project, which, however, has been so far refused.

Woman's Rights. Jos. Gedbraith of Philadelphia, a broth of a boy, recently gave his wife a smart whipping, for which she had him up before the Court. He showed that she called him "bad names," and was very abusive to him—but the judge told the jury that this was a wife's privilege. She had a right to use her tongue as freely as she pleased, and it did not justify the husband in laying violent hands upon her. Verdict guilty.

A Chinese Steam Engine. A San Francisco paper says that a Chinaman residing in that city, has succeeded in constructing a miniature steam engine, with the operations of which he has bewildered and delighted his countrymen. But one other Chinaman, it is said, has ever been successful in the construction of the steam engine. The maker of the engine alluded to above, is engaged in constructing another of six horse power, which he intends to take to Canton, with the view of inducing his countrymen to give him orders for large steam machinery.

Expenses of Living in Washington. The Washington Republic says that provisions are very high in that city, and that house rents, within the last year, "have risen at least thirty per cent. over former rates, and the demand for tenements is far from being satisfied. In fact, the prices of household necessaries generally have been considerably increased, with no prospect of an immediate abatement." The same may be said of almost every city in the Union.

Copper Mines. The Raleigh (N. C.) Register gives an account of the recent discovery of new and very rich copper mines in Randolph County, N. C. A writer says the vein lies between a granite formation, and the copper is found embedded in the quartz from four to five feet from the surface. Huge masses of quartz are dug out from this pit, and when the sledge hammer is applied to them, they burst open and expose the copper in seams, often entirely across the white quartz.

Enormous Shark. A few days since an enormous shark, about twenty-five feet long, entered an inlet about one mile below the wreck of the Aberdeen, and became stranded by the tide going out.. His mouth was four feet four inches wide. He was killed, and over three barrels of oil were procured from his liver, which portion of his body filled six barrels.

Roofing Slate. The slate rock used for roofing rarely occurs in the United States. Great quantities are imported into this country from Wales. Much of the domestic supply has hitherto been obtained from a not very extensive quarry in Pennsylvania. The West has been mainly supplied from this home source. But recently discoveries of slate quarries have been made in Arkansas, which promise greatly to increase the supply.

There is plenty of it in Maine and in Vermont. [Ed.

Just punishment. A man named Jacobs has been convicted at New London, Ct., of placing obstructions on the rails of the Willimantic Railroad, and sentenced to *eight* years imprisonment in the State Prison. A well merited punishment for such malice.

Coming—Look out for it. A comet will make its appearance in 1856, whose period of revolution is three hundred years. It was seen in the years 104, 392, 683, 975, 1264, and the last time in 1556. It is remarkably brilliant.

The Ericsson. This vessel lies at her dock at Williamsburgh, and is undergoing alterations in her machinery. The cylinder heads, which were originally of wrought iron and too elastic to sustain full pressure, will be replaced by those of cast metal. She will be ready to sail on her first trip to London about the 1st of July. Capt Ericsson and some of the principal owners go out in her to Europe.

Atrocities of Civil War. In consequence of the civil war at Buenos Ayres, the most horrible atrocities are perpetrated. The besiegers caught a man from the city and murdered him by laying him with outspread limbs on the ground, binding him firmly with throngs of green hide, by the wrists and ankles, to four horses, and then starting them on the full spring in as many directions, tearing him alive into quarters!

For the Crystal Palace. Mrs. Begg, the sister of Burns, now living at Ayr, in Scotland, at the advanced age of 82, has sent a "plain pair of white lambs-wool socks, man size, and ribbed to the heels," wrought by herself for the purpose, to the exhibition in New York, through the editor of the New York Herald.

Issue of the new coinage. On Wednesday more than a million of the new silver coins authorized by Congress at its last session were issued from the mint in Philadelphia, amounting in value to $250,000 in quarters, dimes and half-dimes.

A Hunter of Kentucky. The correspondent of the Evansville Journal writes as follows about a Kentucky hunter:—"Wat Eckman—it would do you good to see him—has followed hunting for a livelihood since the year 1831. Since that period he says he has killed 38 bears, 984 wolves, 3847 coons, 990 foxes, 961 wild geese, 2040 pheasants, 44 ground hogs, 80 wildcats, 14 polecats, 209 minks, beside squirrel, quail and other small game beyond his power to calculate. The sum he has realised from his game, skins, &c., falls but little short of twelve thousand dollars."

Trial of Leahey. The trial of Leahey (better known as the Monk of La Trappe) for the murder of Bernard Manley was progressing at Portage City, Wisconsin, at last accounts. The evidence is conclusive against the prisoner, who will probably plead in justification of the act the improper intimacy which existed between his wife and the deceased. Since the above was in type we learn that Leahey was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced *by the jury* to imprisonment in the state prison for life.

Launch. The Bath Tribune says, at Richmond, 23d inst, was launched from the yard of George H. Farrin Esq., a fine ship of 1000 tons and upwards, called the "Ocean Steed." She was built by Mr. Farrin, for R K. Page, Esq., of Hallowell, Capt. Nathaniel Kimball of Farmingdale, and Capt Cox of Pittston. She is constructed of the very best material, and in a finished style of workmanship, and is a credit to her builder.

The California Mail. The number of letters by the mails on the Golden Gate, was 77,440 from the San Francisco Post Office. There were 21,166 newspapers, on which the postage was paid. The above amount does not include the subscribers, exchanges, or papers sent unpaid. The number of unpaid newspapers was 50,000. These papers are the weeklies, dailies, and steamer editions of eleven papers, printed in San Francisco, and seventeen from the interior. The total amount of papers sent by the mails of the 16th, was 71,166.

Damages for refusing to take up passengers at way stations. We learn from the Romney Intelligencer that Angus W. McDonald obtained a judgment for forty dollars against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as a penalty for failing to take the plaintiff up at Paddytown and allowing him to travel in the passenger cars. Several other suits of the same character are pending in that Court.

Robbery at North Anson. We learn from the North Anson Spectator that a couple of boys procured a key and on Thursday night entered the Post Office there in the absence of the P. M. and stole therefrom between six and seven dollars. Suspicion resting on them they were arrested and made confession.

New York Canals. The tonnage which passed the New York Canals in 1852, amounted to 3,363,441 tons; the value of freight transported, 196,603,817 dollars; the tolls 3,118,004 dollars. The quantity of wheat and flour was 576,772 tons, the value of which was 22,561,256 dollars.

Pennsylvania Coal. Pennsylvania coal is continually finding new markets in all directions. Two of the latest instances which have come to our notice are the shipments of cargoes of coal at New York for Montevideo, South America, and Toronto, Upper Canada. The cargo for the latter place goes from here to Albany, where it takes the Erie Canal westward to Lake Ontario.

Destructive Fire. A fire broke out about one o'clock Thursday morning, in a wooden building occupied as a blacksmith shop in Endicott street, nearly opposite the Catholic church, which was entirely destroyed, together with several buildings adjoining. The fire extended rapidly to the right and left, nearly destroying the block of two and a half story brick dwelling houses on Pond street place, occupied by numerous families, on the one side, and the large wooden building, No 133 Endicott street, occupied by Ebenezer Waters, grocer, and several others, on the other, and extending in the rear to the buildings on North Margin street, nearly destroying the three story brick dwelling house opposite Baldwin place, the bakery, dwelling and stable of J. E. Stephenson, and a block of wooden dwelling houses.

The fire raged with great fury for a considerable time, the cinders passing in large quantities over the north part of the city, communicating fire to the roof of Christ church, in Salem street which was considerably injured before the fire was extinguished. [Boston Advertiser.

Arrivals of Curiosities. The brig Magnet, which lately arrived at this port from St. Johns, brought amongst her cargo eleven fine fat seals, and what is more singular, an ice monkey. This animal was found in the Arctic regions by Dr. Harvey, a gentleman who has been engaged for some time in hunting seals. When found, his monkeyship appeared to be enjoying the blissfulness of his situation by dodging about, so peculiar to the tribe, sundry iceburgs frozen in the ice. The monkey, so far as has been elucidated, lives entirely on the ice, subsisting on fish, and to relieve the monotony of his quiet life, he socially communes with the many walruses and seals that occasionally poke their noses out of the water and struggle about.

The seals are to be sent to the World's Fair Exhibition, for which they were designed when caught, and will be a valuable contribution as the products of the Polar Regions. Probably the countenance of a Laplander would expand with delight, could he but fasten his "oculars" on their sleek forms. [Boston Transcript.

A whole Family Poisoned. The Woonsocket Patriot says that a French family in that village came very near being all poisoned to death, on Monday last. A daughter residing in Massachusetts, who had come home on a visit, prepared the supper, her mother being unwell. In looking for cream of tartar to make bread, she found what proved to be a paper of *arsenic*, which had been carelessly left in the pantry. With this deadly ingredient, she mixed the bread, of which the whole family of *eight* persons partook at supper. Soon after they were all taken with vomiting, burning at the stomach, and other peculiar distresses attendant upon this active poison. By the aid of powerful antidotes they were all saved. The arsenic which caused the trouble had been obtained some time ago for the destruction of rats, and was very imprudently deposited in the place where it was found by the unsuspecting daughter.

Singular Story of a Fish. Wm. Cook, of Provincetown, states that on Friday last, while the fishing schooner Rio Grande was catching fish six miles off Nauset three lights, a very large cod was caught, in the stomach of which was found the left arm of a child apparently five or six years of age. The arm was of the whole length from the shoulder blade; and the flesh was gone as far down as the elbow, below which the whole was perfect, even to the finger nails.

The matter excited a good deal of surprise on board the schooner, and a green hand who was dressing the fish, on discovering the contents of the stomach, threw down his knife and ran away from his work.

It may be the remains of some poor emigrant child, who died and was thrown overboard at sea. [Boston Journal.

Tornado in Indiana. The South Bend Register states that a destructive tornado passed over the north part of the State last week. It scattered the fences, mowed a road through the thickest timber of about eighty rods wide, uprooting trees small and large with perfect ease. On the east side of Portage Prairie, it unroofed Esq. Witter's barn, laid his trees flat, carried off some panels of his fence to parts unknown, stole a rick of straw, and did divers other injuries. It unroofed houses and barns by the dozen. As far as known at South Bend, no lives had been lost, but one young lady had her arm broken. At one house their week's wash of clothing, which was hanging to dry in the loft, was carried off and lost. Some persons saw the tornado lift a calf from the ground, whirl it around with great force, and carry it a considerable distance into the woods, where it was afterwards found unhurt. At Keohler & Duey's farm on Harris Prairie, a wagon was standing in the yard. After the hurricane had passed, the wagon box was found splintered to pieces, the wagon forcibly uncoupled, and one of the axles broken short off in the hub.

Arthur Spring. This wretched criminal still persists in declaring his innocence of the murder of which he has been convicted, and doggedly asserts that his son is the guilty party. He lets no opportunity escape of anathematising young Arthur and Mr. Byrne, and declares his determination to die without relenting towards either of them. Spring is in tolerable health, and has a good appetite. The priest who visits the condemned makes but a short stay in his cell. It is thought probable that the guilty man will not be much softened before the time of his execution. [Philadelphia North American.

Slave Trade in Brazil. The New Bedford Mercury translates from the Pernambuco Diary of the 21st of March, the following in regard to the slave trade in Brazil:

"We announce to our readers that a little while since, a cargo of three hundred Africans were successfully landed at the port of Adreu de Una. The authorities, from want of forces were unable to oppose the flagitious outrage. We are every day more convinced that unless those extreme measures are taken, which have the public safety as their aim, it will be impossible for the Imperial Government to extinguish totally—without fear of its returning—this infamous traffic in human flesh, which like a cancerous boil disfigures our country."

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

A letter dated Montevideo, March 12, says: "The chief interest in public affairs in this part of the world still centres in the civil war at Buenos Ayres. Within the last fortnight there have been hopes of an early pacification. This indeed may have taken place, judging by the latest intelligence, within the forty eight hours past. It is devoutly to be wished that such may prove the fact.

At the beginning of the passing month, a commission from the General Congress of the Provinces, in session in the city of Santa Fe, with proposals of mediation from Urquiza, was received by the governmental or city party, and a corresponding deputation appointed by it, for conference on neutral ground. With a view to this an armistice of eight days was agreed upon and proclaimed, with the privilege of free ingress and egress to and from the city for all unarmed persons of either party. On the very first day, however, a treacherous and atrocious breach of the truce occurred, in the assassination of a company of young men and officers from the city, who had availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of visiting the country. They were ten in number: some of them belonging to the most distinguished families in the place, two being aids-de-camp to the commander-in-chief.

A sortie was made, a day or two afterward, in retaliation, and a hundred of the outside party captured. The expedition was headed by a popular and leading officer, who demanded from the Government the decimation of the prisoners, in expiation of the crime of their party, or the acceptance of his resignation. The issue is not yet known.

It was at first feared this frightful atrocity would interrupt the deliberations of the commissioners, and put an end to the prospects of peace; but thus far such has not been the effect."

Later. The Salem Register says:

Affairs remained in a very unsettled condition, at Buenos Ayres and in the interior provinces. Urquiza was expected soon to come down and it was rumored, with conciliatory intentions. During the armistice, a skirmish had taken place, outside the city of Bueuos Ayres in which about a dozen persons were killed,—among them an American, named Bond. Com. McKeever, in the U. S. sloop of war Jamestown, was at Buenos Ayres, with a strong complement of marines and seamen and determined to protect American property by bombarding the city; and has himself remained faithfully at his posts, for many months, in all respects setting a good example to those who may follow him.

U. S. ship Congress, Capt. Pierson, was at Montevideo March 14. The U. S. storeship Fredonia, from New York for San Francisco, with troops, had put into Montevideo in distress, with masts sprung, &c., and sailed again about March 7.

Burning of a Steamer and Loss of Life. *Ogdensburg, May* 1. We learn from Kingston, Canada West, that the steamer Ocean Wave was burnt yesterday morning near the Ducks, fifty miles above Kingston. She is reported to have had sixty passengers on board, only twenty-two of whom were saved. In two hours after the fire was discovered, the hull went down. Those saved were taken off the wreck by the schooner Georgiana.

Among the saved were Captain Wright and both mates, Mr Oliver the purser, both wheelmen, second engineer, Mr. Blackman, and several deck hands, Francis Kiah and wife, Mrs. French and Mrs. Moore. The last three were the only women saved. A small schooner sent a boat to the assistance of the steamer before the Georgiana hove in sight, but her crew became frightened and pulled away again, leaving the persons on board the burning steamer to their fate. The Georgiana succeeded in rescuing eighteen persons, in two minutes after which the steamer went down.

Among the lost on board the Ocean Wave, are Mr. Turnbull, first engineer; Julius Sanders, bar-keeper; Mrs. Donald, cook; a nurse and three children of the cashier of the George Bank, at Hamilton; three women, names unknown, and Lyman B. Fiske of Ogdensburg. Whole number lost, 28. The Ocean Wave was owned by the Northern Railroad Company, and insured, principally in the United States.

From Texas. New Orleans papers of Monday contain dates from Galveston, of the 21st ult. The survey of the Galveston Railroad has been resumed, and a portion of the Harrisburg and Colorado Railroad had been opened amidst great rejoicings.

Mr. Henry Sheldon, of New York, has been elected President of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad.

The Austin State Gazette, of the 16th ult., states that the Indians have committed several daring depredations on the frontier.

On the 27th of March, Major Sibley had some difficulty with the Macoes, and recently a party of Wichitas, having come in to Fort Belknap, were detained as prisoners. At night, the chief, after murdering his own wife and child, rose upon the guard, and aided by nine of his warriors, succeeded in killing the sentinel on guard, and wounding another soldier. In the fray, the Chief was killed, but all his warriors escaped.

The Austin American of the 13th, says that people continue to leave for the gold diggings on the Upper Colorado, but that none have returned who have given anything like a satisfactory account of the gold prospects.

Cure for Insanity. About three weeks ago, a convict in the penitentiary, named Skeggs, sent from Evansville, we believe, gave indications of having lost his mind. He would move about the cell house, and when ordered to go to work would give a vacant stare, and pretend not to understand what was said to him. His uncle visited him a few days since, and the Governor being in Jeffersonville at the time, requested his pardon, as he said he thought a visit to his home might restore him. The Governor, however, declined, but said he would, on his return from Iowa, have him taken to the asylum, and if he did not give indications of improvement in two weeks, he would then pardon him. On Monday last, some of the officers of the prison believed that Skeggs' craziness was all sham, tied him up and told him he would either have to go to work, or take a hundred lashes. Eighteen lashes were administered, when the convict cried out that he was willing to go to work. He was then taken down, and has been perfectly sane ever since. He was sentenced for fifteen years, and said he had been put up to the trick by some of his fellow prisoners.

[New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.

Chinese Emigration. Rev. Mr. Williams, a missionary at Canton, speaking of the Chinese emigration, says:

"Emigration is taking the form of a transfer of Chinese laborers to the West Indies, Demarara, Lima, and Havana, in a contract of five years' labor, after which the parties do as they please. Few of the coolies, however, will ever return to China. If there could be any security for good treatment, the plan would be a good one; but the Spanish people are not the most trustworthy in such matters. The English government has an agent here to make the attempt to introduce Chinese laborers into Trinidad. Free emigration to California has nearly ceased; but it is likely to revive. Probably three or four thousand have returned within twelve months past. The world seems to be mixing up again; and its various families are becoming acquainted with each other. Japan, Corea, Annam, Madagascar, Thibet, Manchuria, &c., must also come in."

The Girard Will. The decision adverse to the city of Philadelphia, the legatee of Stephen Girard, noticed by telegraph, embraces only the lands which he became possessed of, in fee, after making the will. These are awarded to the heirs at law by the Circuit Court of the United States, on the principle that "a will is a species of conveyance, and operates only as to the disposing power and capacity of the testator at the time of its execution." The intention and expressed wish of the testator is thereby overruled, both as regards the nine tracts in dispute to which he had no title whatever, but to two others, which, though then sold under lien, were not conveyed till after the codicil. The heirs at law of Mr. Girard are quite poor. It has always been a subject of regret that a fair portion of his estate was not willed to them, and the present loss to the city will be a gain to them which ought not, perhaps, to be grudged even by the city trustees of this vast property.

LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at New York on Monday of last week. We gave some of the news in our last. The following is all the additional matter of interest that we find.

The passage of the foreign miners' tax bill had been received with great rejoicing by the native miners, as it was believed that its effect would be to drive many of the foreigners from the country.

The state revenue bill, fixing a tax of 20 cents on every $100, has passed the Assembly.

The people of Sonora are emigrating to the banks of the Gila, to escape the attacks of the Apache Indians.

The clipper ship Fingqua, had sailed for China, with three hundred Chinese passengers.

Trouble was brewing with the Indians at San Diego.

An extensive mine of native sulphur has been discovered near Diamond Spring, Sacramento.

The miners near Marysville are doing better than at any other time since the settlement.

A severe fight had taken place at the Sugar Loaf Mountain, Shasta Valley, between the Pit River Indians and a party of packers under Mr. Brenner. Several of the packers were killed.

The great Chinese dramatic company left on the steamer Cortez for New York.

The extension bill was still under discussion in the Legislature, and has created great excitement in San Francisco.

The inundation at Marysville and Sacramento had done considerable damage, but at last accounts all was pleasant and the waters were rapidly subsiding.

From Lower California the accounts are far from cheering, as anarchy and rebellion reign to a great extent.

George A. Walcott, an esteemed citizen, had been killed by the falling of a bank.

Heavy rains had fallen at San Francisco for almost a month, during the prevalence of which, business was entirely suspended, and consignments of merchandise continued to be made to Australia, while the demand for goods from the interior was very limited. Importations from the Atlantic ports were not so heavy as during the fortnight ending the 15th ult., but from European ports had considerably increased.

The Alta Californian says that considering the enormous stock of most articles on hand, and the heavy imports known to be on the way, it is not expected that prices will reach for several months to a point that will leave the cost even to the shipper. Flour had further declined, with sales of American brands as low as $9 50 per bbl.

The intelligence from the mines is highly interesting and encouraging. The quartz mines are the favorites. Extraordinary yields are reported at Mariposa. These mines are said to be doing better than any others in California. Gigantic projects for tunneling are being formed, and with good prospects of success. The largest of these is the proposal to tunnel a mountain a short distance below Carson's Creek, for the purpose of taking the entire river Stanislaus through it, when its original bed will be prospected. The tunnel would be 1800 feet long, and would lay bare some two and a half miles of the ded of the river—the richest mining in the country. Without going into particulars, the accounts from all quarters are of the most encouraging character.

The steamer Unicorn left Panama on the 8th inst., for Australia, with about one hundred and fifty passengers.

The passengers rescued from the wreck of the Independence, amounting to about 400, had all arrived at San Francisco—many of them in the most distressed and starving condition.

The steamship Tennessee, heretofore reported wrecked off San Francisco, had been abandoned, and was fast going to pieces.

Indian depredations were increasing to an alarming extent, more especially in the neighborhood of Shasta, Columna and Trinity counties. The efforts of the U. S. troops to check them had only been partially successful, and in one of the engagements, Lieut. Edward Russell, of the 5th Infantry, was killed.

Among other matters with which attention had been occupied, was the discovery that $60,000 worth of Prussian coin, of the value of twelve and one-half cents, had been thrown into circulation as twenty-five cent pieces. The banking-houses and stores promptly refused to accept them at more than their true value, and they probably will be returned to the source whence they came.

Deaths. Wm. Abbott, of Falmouth, Me.; John T. Hersey, West Minot, Me.

From the Sandwich Islands. Our advices from the Sandwich Islands are one week later. The only item of importance is a notification which had been given that the harbor dues, heretofore exacted, would soon be removed.

A great deal of excitement was raised in Honolulu against the Captain or consignees of the Sovereign of the Seas, for having aided or encouraged in the desertion of a number of men from whale ships in the harbor.

Oregon. The dates are to the 25th ult. Business was good and the mines were yielding a fair return.

South America. Accounts from Valparaiso represent more movement in the markets and an increased buoyancy in freights. Political affairs throughout South America were rather quiet.

New Piece of Ordnance. A new piece of ordnance for batteries and ships has been invented by Robert Armstrong, 1st dragoon guards, Royal Barracks, Dublin. Its superiority over the old battery guns consists in its being capable of being brought to bear upon any object within an angle of ninety degrees without the necessity of moving its carriage, therefore fewer men will be required to work it. A ship armed with guns of this description could bring the whole of her broadside to bear upon any small object within the angle of ninety degrees, without moving a single carriage. It is particularly adapted for bow and stern chasers. A ship, either pursued or pursuing, could bring at least two-thirds of her broadside to bear upon the enemy without altering her course one single point, which could not be done with the ordnance now in use. In the event of a bombardment, every gun in the short space of two minutes could be converted into an inverted mortar if required. In batteries they possess the same advantages over the guns in present use, and at least three or four men less will be required to work them, as there will be no lifting to the right or left with handspikes; the metal of the gun is all that is moved when required to fire either to the right or left. He has also invented a field piece on the same principle; a battery of which, when brought into action, will not require to have their carriages moved about unless a change of front is actually required, and in which the sliding scale in the breech is dispensed with altogether. It is, we believe, the intention of the inventor to dispose of the invention and models when convenient, as he, perhaps, may not have an opportunity of exhibiting them at the Dublin crystal palace.

[United Service Gazette.

The Bottom of Lake Erie. The chart of Lake Erie, giving the soundings as taken by the U. S. Topographical Engineers, discloses some interesting general facts with reference to the depth of water, besides being of great use to navigators. It shows the lake to be divided into three sections. One of these extends from the head down to Pt. Pellee islands, and the bottom presents a general level, with a depth of 30 feet in the average. The second is of much larger extent, and stretches to Long Point, is also level, with a depth of 60 to 70 feet. The third section extends to the Niagara river, and is an uneven bottom, with various depths of water, ranging from 60 to 204 feet. The steamer Atlantic lies but a short distance from the greatest depth of water.

Singular Discovery. The workmen employed in repairing the hotel building on Washington Square, lately occupied by Mr. Wesson, made rather a singular discovery on Monday, 25th inst. When they were repairing the plank way leading between the back kitchen and backhouse, they found three pocket-books concealed, and upon opening them, discovered several papers, and three notes, apparently genuine, amounting to over $500 in the aggregate. The notes were, as far as we could learn, drawn by Taft Foster to Peter Rice, for $120; and by Joseph Avery and Daniel Avery, to whom we did not learn, for $120. The workman who found the pocket-books is named Osgood, and is in the employ of the Railroad corporation. The question is, why were they hidden there, and by whom? [Worcester Spy, 26th ult.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT.

The Humboldt arrived at New York on Tuesday of last week, with four days later news.

The Ottoman embassy at London has announced that the Turkish repudiated loan would be refunded, together with a premium of thirty-four francs on each thousand franc bond.

Hungary is to be divided into three districts, with Deputy Governors, subject to the Governor-in-Chief.

The news from France is unimportant. French funds had improved.

Feargus O'Conner has been declared a lunatic by a Commission of Enquiry.

Later advices from Constantinople state that an English war steamer, three Russian despatch vessels, and a French frigate were lying in that harbor. The Turkish fleet was at anchor at the Golden Horn, apparently ready for a movement; another Turkish fleet was at anchor off Alexandretta.

General Macryauni has been found guilty at Athens of conspiring against the lives of the King and Queen.

The rebellion in China was still increasing and causing a panic.

Dates from Constantinople are to the 25th of March. Affairs between Russia and the Divan remain unsettled and enveloped in mystery.

LATER—ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The Steamship Canada arrived at Boston on Friday last. We make the following synopsis of her news:

The Times states that upon intelligence received by the Secretary of State—the London police having been for some time seeking for proof that would criminate Kossuth in the English courts—early on the morning of the 14th, Kossuth's house in London was searched by the Police, acting under a Secretary of State's warrant. A large store of arms, ammunition, and materials of war were discovered and seized.

German papers say, also, that the recent arrests in Prussia were from information of the English police, who had placed spies on the refugees.

In the House of Commons, Friday, Sir J. Walmsey asked the Government if these statements respecting Kossuth were true, and further, if Britain had given assurance to any foreign power that the refugees should be put under police surveillance.

Lord Palmerston replied that a warrant was issued to search a house at Rotherhive, London, but not occupied by Kossuth, and in it were found several thousand war rockets, two thousand unloaded shells, and five hundred weight of gunpowder. Who these munitions belonged to he (Palmerston) would not undertake to say. No assurance had been given to any foreign power, beyond that given to Parliament, that the refugees should not be allowed to abuse the hospitalities of the country.

Mr. Duncombe said the place where the munitions were found was a rocket factory, and that Lord Palmerston well knew these very munitions had been offered for sale to the Government.

A debate followed. Lord Stewart charged the Government with getting up false charges against Kossuth. Kossuth denied all the knowledge of the matter. The subject then dropped.

The Jewish disabilities bill was read a third time.

Mrs. Stowe was welcomed on landing at Liverpool, on Sunday, by a large crowd assembled on the wharf, and proceeded to the house of a friend, Mr. Edward Cropper. On Monday morning she met a select circle at breakfast, when Dr. McNeil presented an address of welcome. On Tuesday she met the members of the Liverpool Negroes' Friend Society. On Wednesday she attended the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was presented with about £160 chiefly penny subscriptions, by two thousand two hundred subscribers. On the same day Mrs. Stowe left for Glasgow.

FRANCE. The Emperor had been some days sick, but had recovered.

We are totally without French news. The only noticeable events are the trial of the newspaper correspondents, not yet concluded, and some strange developments of M. Vernon's appropriating the lion's share of the purchase money of the Constitutionale.

Stringent regulations for the political refugees in France are promulgated. None will be permitted to reside at Lyons, Marseilles or on departments of the Seine, without special authorization. Spanish refugees must not approach within one hundred miles of the Spanish frontier. Germans must keep the same distance from Germany, and Italians the same from Italy.

There is talk of voting a jointure to the Empress, and of pensioning the heirs of Girard, French inventor of spinning linen thread by machinery.

There was a rumor in Paris that the projected Transatlantic Steamship enterprise is to be abandoned.

SPAIN. On the 8th, the ministry resigned in a body, and after 24 hours deliberation, the Queen accepted their resignation.

General Lesundi was charged to form a new cabinet. The Cortes had resumed its session. There were rumors at Madrid on the 10th, of an insurrection in Catalonia.

ITALY. A new manifesto from Mazzini is reported to have appeared at Turin. It is now said that Mazzini and some of his agents have crossed from Malta into Sicily. Eight prisoners had been arrested at Acatana and Messina.

TURKEY. Constantinople accounts of March 31st state that the negotiation between the Divan and Prince Menschikoff progresses amicably. Menschikoff requires that the conference be conducted without submitting the correspondence to French or English Ministers. To this the Porte assents. The question of Montenegrin independence, destitution of Greek Patriarchs, and ill treatment of Christians, have not been entered on.

EGYPT. Alexandria dates of April 3d, report great disturbance in Yeamen Arabia, and that the authority of the Porte is tottering.

Trade in Egypt continued dull, and prices generally declining, so that severe losses are feared; tonnage in demand. Exchange 98 piastres pound sterling.

INDIA AND CHINA. The express had arrived at Marseilles. Little news of importance from Burmah. It was believed that Prince Minjeoder had succeeded in obtaining supreme power at Ava. The arrival of an acredited Burmese Envoy was daily expected at the British camp The British repulse at Donabeco is more disastrous than at first reported—a hundred killed and missing. It is stated that the naval and military officers engaged, quarrel in presence of the enemy. Gen. Goodwin remained inactive at Prome.

Hong Kong, Feb. 25. The American Commissioner was at Macao, but would proceed to Shanghae. Com. Perry is expected soon. Nothing further had transpired respecting legalizing the opium trade. The rebellion is progressing, and preparations are making for defence. At Canton and Shanghae, little business had been done since the holidays. Silk at both places had advanced.

At Shanghae, steamer Saratoga and store-ship Supply.

STILL LATER—ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

The steamship Baltic, with four days later news from Europe, arrived at New York on Sunday.

ENGLAND. The Kossuth rocket affair remains hazy. Kossuth is apparently guiltless. Hale, the ostensible owner of the factory, threatens to prosecute the government, in the meantime the munitions seized are deposited in the Woolwich arsenal.

The Times, which first made the charge that Kossuth was implicated in the rocket affair, still insinuates that he is at the bottom of it.

Two thousand persons were present at the soiree in honor of Mrs. H. B. Stowe's arrival; Dr. McDowal, of Glasgow, presided. The lady was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect. On the succeeding evening, Mrs. Stowe attended a soiree of the Glasgow working classes. The next morning she proceeded to Edinburgh, and thence would journey to London.

FRANCE. It is proposed to remove the ashes of the Emperor Napoleon I, to the Church of St. Denis, the burial place of the sovereigns of France. Application is also made to the Austrian Government, for the remains of Napoleon II, and it is said that the request will be complied with.

AUSTRIA. An Austrian commission, under Rechborg, is to proceed to Italy to examine into the state of affairs, and propose definite measures for the organization of Lombardy.

There is great distress in the manufacturing suburbs of Vienna, and the shawl and ribbon manufactories were almost at a stand still. The distress is attributed to the paper currency.

STOPPING THE MAIL. A procession of coal-heavers, who had struck for higher wages, and felt disposed to show their independence, marched up Hudson street, yesterday afternoon, on the track of the Hudson River Railroad. When the mail car of the 4 o'clock train came near Beach street, they were requested by the driver to get off on another part which would have been equally convenient for them.

But they persisted in keeping the track, and seizing the horses, turned them aside. Mr. Levi Peck, the mail agent, warned the men of the danger of stopping the United States mail, but they still maintained the track, and again seized the horses. In this way, they detained the car nearly twenty minutes. Mr. Peck was at length so provoked by their stubborn and riotous conduct, that he fired a revolver at the crowd, slightly wounding one of them in the leg. They immediately dispersed, and the car passed on without further interruption. After conducting the car to 31st street, where another agent took charge, Mr. Peck proceeded to the office of the chief of the police, and surrendered himself.

Upon inquiry this morning, our reporter was informed that Mr. Peck was not detained under arrest, and that no complaint had yet been made against him at the police court. The coal-heavers were certainly to blame, and ought to be severely punished, but it is doubtful whether a mail agent is justifiable in resorting to the use of a deadly weapon, unless an attempt is made to rob the mail. [N. Y. Comm. Adv., April 28.

GREENOUGH'S GROUP OF STATUARY. The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Louis was at Leghorn March 12, to attend to the shipment of Greenough's group of statuary for the capitol. A Leghorn correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says:

"The figures I am told are colossal, and the design of this sculpture was to represent the progress of civilization in the western portion of America. The figures are, first, a woman flying with her babe in her arms; behind her is an Indian warrior, who pursues and has seized her by the hair, and with uplifted tomahawk is about to cleave her skull, but his arm is seized and the blow withheld by a western hunter, who with a triumphant smile looks the Indian in the face, as he half turns his head to see what arrests his blow. The group, I am told, in all their attitudes, with the expression delineated in their faces, form one of the most perfect pieces ever executed by any of our artists. The size of the block of granite from which this group was cut can be judged of, when I inform you that the artist, in order to get the same where he wished to work upon it, had to have the whole side of his house taken down. It is the labor of better than three years, and I trust when shipped, that it will safely reach the spot on which it is intended to stand, and long prove an ornament to the public grounds."

AN AWFUL SITUATION. The Auburn (N Y.) Advertiser gives an account of an accident which happened in that city Tuesday forenoon, whereby a man named George Jones, who was at work in a well, was buried alive. The only thing that saved Mr. Jones from immediate death, (says the Advertiser,) was the curb of the well, which, when the sand caved in, formed an arch over him, giving him a space to breathe, and preventing him from being crushed. He had some 14 or 16 feet of earth over him. When the working men got within about four feet of him they heard him speak, and listening they heard him distinctly say, "Hurry, boys, and get me out, for I am in great distress." They did hurry, and succeeded in saving the man's life. He was very much exhausted when taken out, having been confined about an hour and a half, but sustained no bodily injury.

SINGULAR EXPLOSION. The chimney of the Freeman office, Salem, exploded at about 12 o'clock on Monday, near the top, and the fragments in falling struck Capt. Poole of Salem, who chanced to be upon the ground, inflicting two severe cuts upon his head. Capt. Poole fortunately had an umbrella hoisted at the time. The cause of the explosion is supposed to have been the generation of gas and smoke in the chimney from a quantity of paper and rubbish with which the stove had been filled and had been smouldering for some time, and became suddenly ignited. [Traveller.

EXPLOSION OF THE "FARMER" NEAR GALVESTON. The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. E. M. Stackpole, formerly of Portland, to his brother: "I had a most miraculous escape. Capt. Webb and another gentleman with myself were standing together. They were both killed. I received a severe blow and gash on my forehead, which stunned me, and I knew nothing until I found myself about 100 yards from the wreck. You know I never could swim; but I had perfect presence of mind, and held my breath until I could get my head clear of the pieces of plank and rubbish, which were scattered all around, and held on until I was picked up. My left arm was somewhat scalded, and I lost my pocket book, containing valuable papers and some money, but considering I was the only one saved of those who were standing over the boilers, I am perfectly satisfied. It was the most terrible and heart-rending scene I ever witnessed."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. On Thursday of last week, George Jellison, a worthy young man, residing in Franklin, was shot in the side of the head by the accidental discharge of his gun. It appears that he was at work in the woods and had taken the piece with him to be in readiness for any passing game. The same had been laid either on the ground or by the side of a tree, but being in his way whilst chopping, he reached round and took hold of it by the muzzle, with the mouth towards him, when the trigger caught among the branches and discharged the contents of the piece into his head and neck, at the same time taking off a part of two or three of his fingers. He laid in this state, by the side of a stream, and even partly in the stream, for about fifteen hours before he was discovered. Drs. Parcher and McAllister have exerted all their professional skill to extract the shot and alleviate his sufferings, but it is feared that recovery is next to impossible. [Ellsworth Herald.

HOTEL BURNED—FOUR LIVES LOST. *Rochester, April* 29. The Rochester Temperance Hotel was burned this morning. Three women and one boy perished in the flames. The fire broke out about 1 o'clock, when over 150 persons were asleep in the house, all of whom escaped except the four mentioned above, who were domestics, and slept in the attic. The names of two of the victims were Catherine Conlan, aged 40, and James Jeeny, aged 14. The building was owned by J. M. French, and cost recently $26,000; insured to the amount of $10,000. A large amount of personal property was destroyed, on which the loss is not ascertained. The livery stable adjoining was also burnt. Contents saved.

OYSTER SHELLS. These have not been of much account in this city till lately. The Gas Company now use nearly all that can be furnished by our oyster dealers, for making lime. In the winter season, for purifying the gas, they use about 36 bushels of oyster lime each week, and this amount is supplied from shells. They have a tall brick furnace standing in the open air, near their works, which they fill with shells and coke; the latter burning freely, bakes and purifies the shells, which, after being separated from the ashes by a seive, when slaked, crumble into the whitest and purest lime. This is mixed with ammonia for the purifying process, and after they have both been used for cleansing the gas, the combination, lime and ammonia, is sold to farmers for ten cents per bushel. The farmers in this section are not aware how great a fertilizer of the soil it is; but in all places where it is well known, there is a great demand for it, even at a much higher price than is asked for it here. [Manchester Mirror.

THE GOLD FOUND IN TEXAS. The Galveston News of April 15th, has the following in relation to the discovery of gold mines in Hamilton's Valley, above Austin, which has already been briefly mentioned:

"We have heard rumors of these mines by gentlemen from the interior, but we had occular proof of their existence in a specimen which Captain Talbot exhibited to us this morning. It is a piece of quartz rock, a little larger than a common-sized marble, with pieces of bright gold attached to it. The color of the gold is much clearer than the California specimens.

Rumors are rife of large quantities of gold being found throughout the western portion of the country. There is great excitement prevailing at Austin, San Antonio, Seguin, Gonzales, and other points, and several companies have left these points in search of the treasure, and others are making ready to follow. These mines are found on the Upper Colorado, Hamilton's Valley, and various other places, and are said to be very rich.

One person sold a piece of quartz in San Antonio for $25."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. As. Mr. Joshua E. Treadwell, assistant depot master on the Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Railroad, at Kennebunk, Me., was attempting to get upon a train which was backing upon a side track yesterday, he missed his footing and fell between the engine tender and first car. The tender and locomotive passed over him, crushing his body in a most shocking manner, and killing him instantly. Neither the engineer or fireman knew of the accident until they observed the mangled body lying on the track. The deceased was an exemplary man, about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child to mourn his sudden and untimely death. [Boston Journal, 27th ult.

BREAKING OF THE RUM RIVER BOOM—GREAT CALAMITY TO LUMBERMEN. The Rum river boom, in which about 20,000,000 feet of logs were lodged, gave way some time during Thursday night or yesterday morning, setting afloat and precipitating the entire body of logs into the Mississippi. They were passing St. Paul last evening in an unbroken and continuous chain. The river not being sufficiently high to overflow its banks, and carry the logs off into the bottoms, most of them will be caught at Lake Pepin, but the expense of collecting them will be equal to at least half their value. This is a severe blow to our industrious lumbermen—one of the hard contingencies incident to their precarious business. [St. Paul Minnesotian, 9th ult.

FOUND DROWNED. On the 12th inst., the dead body of an unknown man was found in the Union river, in the town of Amherst, Me. He was about 5 feet 6 inches in height, of a light complexion, light brown hair and whiskers. He was dressed in blue satinett pantaloons, blue drilling shirt, plaid vest, a dark colored pea-jacket and new thick boots. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body; verdict that to the best of their knowledge and belief deceased came to his death by accidentally falling into the Union river sometime last fall or winter. After the inquest, the body was decently interred on the banks of the river, appropriate funeral services being performed by Rev. H. S. Loring. [Portland Argus.

NEW STYLE OF OMNIBUS. An Englishman named Tucker has invented what he calls "the curvilinear omnibus" comprising a number of improvements, some of which might, perhaps, be adopted here to advantage. The interior is ventilated above and beneath, and the windows are therefore fixed so as to prevent either rattling noise, or disputes about opening and shutting them. The back of each seat is curved outward, so that a greater width of passage is obtained. The feet sink into boxes to prevent treading on them. Between and above each seat is a bell pull acting on a single bell near the conductor's place. Access to the top is facilitated by steps." [N. Y. Commercial.

THREATENING LETTERS. Thomas Killon was brought before Justice Seaver of Roxbury, charged with sending in March last, a letter addressed to Madame Barnes, who resides on the Brush Hill turnpike, in West Roxbury, in which she was warned to leave her house within ten days, as at the expiration of that time the house would be burned. Little notice was taken of the letter, the time expired and the house was not fired. Three weeks since another letter was received by Madame Barnes, giving her five days to leave, and further stating that all the men in Roxbury could not save her and her dwelling from destruction if she was in the house after the five days had expired. In default of bail in $300 he was committed for trial at Dedham in September next. He has partly confessed the act, and states that his motive was to oblige the old lady to move from the place, in hopes that some other persons would occupy the premises, who would employ him on the farm. Madame Barnes is one of the oldest residents of West Roxbury, and is eighty years of age. [Atlas.

SPIRIT RAPPING MACHINE. The spirit rapping humbug is made to operate upon the public credulity by different means; and the curiosity, not to say excitement, which it awakens in some communities, presents a strong temptation to that description of persons who are said to "live by their wits." The latest method of effecting the object that we have heard of, is through the instumentality of "medium tables," of peculiar construction, such as are promptly manufactured to order at a certain place in Pearl street. The table is like an ordinary one, with a top formed of a thick board; but concealed within a cavity, in the latter, is a small apparatus, with a kind of hammer for producing the "raps." The hammer is so constructed with a wire running down through the table leg, that the latter has only to be in contact with a nailhead, or something o the kind, in the floor, to enable the operator to produce the raps by means of galvanism. We understand that several of these machines have been made, and that it is probable that quite a number are in use. [N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

LAND SLIDES. Two land slides occurred in Troy, N. Y., in 1836 and 1837, which appear to have resulted from the action of springs of water in fissures of clay beds. The beds of clay and gravel were 227 feet high. A spring of water was obstructed, and filled up a fissure, and, by its pressure, forced off a large mass of clay and earth, the weight of which was estimated to be 200,000 tons, which slid down the declivity, carrying everything before it, to the second street of the city, a distance of 200 yards. The slide was accompanied by torrents of mud and water Several buildings were buried in the ruins, and some persons lost their lives.

A few years since, a tract of land at Champlain, Lower Canada, consisting of 207 acres, resting on a steep slope, suddenly slid down 360 yards into the Champlain river, and dammed it up for three-fourths of a mile. The slide produced a loud, rumbling noise, and filled the air with a dense, suffocating vapor. One individual was buried to his neck in the moving mass, but finally escaped without injury.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT AT WARE VILLAGE. On Monday, an Irishman in the employ of the Otis Manufacturing Company, of Ware, Mass., while drawing a hand-cart filled with wet cotton cloth, stepped upon the threshold of a door-way, through which he was passing, and the cart being heavily loaded in the back part, he lost control of it, and being between the shafts with the cross-bar in front of him, the latter suddenly came up, and taking him under the chin, elevated him above and inside of the door-way, and there held him as nicely as if he had been regularly executed. Two Irishmen who were behind the cart, instead of relieving the unfortunate man at once, ran some distance to procure help, but before it arrived he was almost dead. He is still alive, but lying in a critical condition, not being able to speak.

A BUSINESS GIRL. We are well acquainted with a young and very handsome girl, says the accomplished editor of the Merchants' Ledger, who has the principal management of a large mercantile establishment in a flourishing country town, who visits different cities alone, stops at hotels, purchases supplies of dry goods, hardware, china, groceries, shoes, nicknacks, and all multifarious saleables which make up "a stock" in a miscellaneous store. She gives notes, makes contracts, all such business as belongs to her; and we have never yet learned that she has sacrified one iota of the dignity, admiration and respect, which are her just due as a young, amiable, and very pretty woman.

AUGUSTA PRICES CRERNT.U

Corrected Weekly.

Flour,	$4 50 @ 7 00	Round Hogs	$8 50 @ 10 00
Corn Meal,	87 @ 90	Clear Salt Pork,	11 @ 13
Rye Meal,	1 00 @ 1 08	Mutton,	3 @ 4
Wheat,	1 15 @ 1 25	Turkey	11 @ 13
Rye,	1 00 @ 1 10	Chickens,	10 @ 11
Corn,	75 @ 80	Geese,	6 @ 8
Beans,	1 75 @ 2 00	Clover Seed,	13 @ 16
Oats,	40 @ 43	Herd's Grass,	3 25 @ 3 50
Potatoes,	25 @ 50	Red Top,	1 00 @ 1 50
Dried Apples,	3½ @ 5	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 00
Cooking Apples,	15 @ 25	Hay,	17 00 @ 18 00
Winter do.	33 @ 40	Lime,	09 @ 1 00
Butter,	15 @ 18	Fleece Wool,	35 @ 45
Cheese,	8 @ 10	Pulled do.	35 @ 46
Eggs,	11 @ 12	Sheepskins,	75 @ 1 25
Lard,	12 @ 13	Hides,	4 @ 5

BRIGHTON MARKET, April 28.

At Market, 775 Beef Cattle, 1250 Sheep, and 8150 Swine.
BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $8 00 @ $8 50; first quality $7 00 @ $7 75; second $6 25 @ $6 75; third $5 50.
WORKING OXEN.—Sales from $80 to $155.
COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $25 to $60.
SHEEP.—Sales from $4 00 to $9 00.
SWINE.—At retail, from 6 to 8½c.

BOSTON MARKET, April 29.

FLOUR.—Sales of Ohio and Michigan fancy brands, $4 87 @ $5 00; common brands, $4 75; fancy Genesee, $5 25; extra, $5 50 @ $6 25.
GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at 67c, and White at 62c. Oats, 47 @ 48c. Rye, in lots, 95c.
HAY.—Is in fair demand, with sales at $21 50 ₱ ton, cash.

Interesting to the Consumptive.

The following facts are communicated by Wm. Mitchell, of Boston, who has been cured of Consumption by using *WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME*, and wishes to have others similarly afflicted use this preparation before it is too late. He says:

"I had been sick with confirmed Consumption for nearly fifteen months. I was advised by my physicians to try your Compound of Oil and Lime. I did so; and, after using one bottle, began to perceive it was having a wonderful effect; my cough, which was very severe, had nearly left me; and I am now happy to say that after using it for two months, I am strong and healthy, all unfavorable symptoms having left me."

Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured *only* by ALEX'R B. WILBOR, 156 Court St. Boston.

For sale in Portland by CHARLES A. GILSON, EDWARD MASON, and H. H. HAY; in Bath by A. G. PAGE. 1y24

THE CHINESE JUGGLERS SURPASSED. One of the most wonderful, and seemingly impossible feats, was achieved last week, and which still throws the Chinese Jugglers in the shade. The great knife-thrower, whose keen weapons are thrown with unerring accuracy, within half an inch of his companion's neck, keeps, we understand, a supply of the celebrated *Mexican Mustang Liniment* on hand, in case of accident, as that preparation is so celebrated for the cure of wounds and cuts. The feat alluded to above, as surpassing his knife-throwing, being the cure of wounds by the celebrated liniment. The depot is at Wilson, Fairbank & Co's, 15 Hanover st. It can also be found at No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.
A. S. BRAGG & CO., Proprietors, 304 Broadway, New York. J. DINSMORE & SON, Skowhegan, Gen. Agents for all West, and RICHARDS & PERKINS, Bangor, all East of the Kennebec River; and for sale by Druggists and medicine dealers everywhere.

WILLIAM C. FULLER, Esq., of Readfield, says, if he was going to California, one hundred dollars would not induce him to go without a supply of DONHAM'S PANACEA, as that is a sure remedy for *Dysentery and Diarrhea*. Three teaspoonfuls cured him of a severe attack last fall.
For sale at Readfield Corner, Me., by the proprietor, ISAAC DONHAM, Druggist and Apothecary. In Augusta, by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB; in Hallowell, by B. WALES. Price 25 cts. 19

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, April 24th, by Rev. H. M. Blake, Mr. ORREN EMERSON to Miss ELIZA P. TOWN.
In this city, April 28th, by Eld. J. D. West, Mr. DAVID W. CROWELL to Miss HARRIET WINSLOW.
In this city, April 26th, by Rev. Mr. Waterston, Mr. JOHN R. LARRABEE of San Francisco, to Miss ELLEN M. EMERY.
In Vassalboro', 1st inst., by Rev. B. M. Mitchell, Mr. BENJAMIN T. BOURNE to Miss EMILY ABBOTT.
In Winthrop, Mr. ISAAC DEXTER to Miss SARAH BAMFORD of Fayette.
In New Vineyard, Mr. TAPPAN JENNINGS, 21, of Farmington, to Miss LOUISA ROWE of Industry.
In Gardiner, Mr. JOHN MEADER to Mrs. NAOMI STEVENS.
In Litchfield, Mr. JOHN FINCH to Miss RACHEL J. BATES, both of Richmond.
In Monroe, Mr. JAMES F. PERRY to Miss DELILAH HORTON.
In Biddeford, Mr. SAMUEL RICKER of South Berwick, to Miss MARY MOSES of Exeter, N. H.
In Monmouth, Mr. SAMUEL C. STEVENS of Biddeford, to Miss MARY J. PRESCOTT.
In Madison, Mr. JOHN N. SPAULDING to Miss SABRINA SALLEY.
In Lewiston, Mr. JOSEPH B. LEWIS to Miss RACHEL M. DILL.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, 1st inst., EMMELINE D. LAWRENCE, wife of Osgood B. Lawrence of Boston, aged 23. [N. H. papers please copy.
At the Insane Hospital, 21 inst., ISAAC HALLETT MOORE of this city, aged 36.
In Solon, April 26th, Capt. MATHEW SANBORN, formerly of Northfield, N. H., and a Revolutionary soldier, aged 93 years 10 months. [N. H. papers please copy.
In Vienna, March 6th, ARNOLD WETHERN, aged 87. He was one of the first settlers of Vienna. [Western papers please copy.
In Flatbush, N. Y., HARRIET BRADSTREET, daughter of Wm. Bradstreet of Gardiner, aged 30.
In Kingfield, NATHAN MANN of Farmington, aged 82.
In Belgrade, Hon. JACOB MAIN, aged 64.
In Searsport, ANN WARREN, wife of Asa Warren, aged 50.
In Freedom, MOSES KEIGHTON, aged 82.
In Strong, SAMUEL LIBBY, formerly of Scarboro', aged 67.
In Biddeford, LYDIA A. MORRILL of Strong, aged 17.
In Saco, Widow HANNAH HANSON of Elliot, aged 62.
In Madison, STEPHEN C. ROYAL, aged 29.
In Webster, JOSEPH MITCHELL, aged 63.

AUGUSTA MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

April 25, schr. Don Nicholas, Parker, Boston.
30, Gazelle, Poole, do.

SAILED.

21, Rochester, Rowse, Boston.
Primrose, Smith, Boston.
Geo. W. Perry, —— Georgetown.
brig Rideout, Smith, Potomac.

FRENCH ZINC PAINT,
Ground in Prepared Lin-eed Oil.

THIS new and beautiful article of PAINT is now offered to the trade, and public, in its present form, for the *first time* in this country. It has been used in France successfully for the last five years, where it has superceded White Lead as a paint. The French Zinc, when properly prepared and used, *makes the most brilliant and durable White in use.* No danger need be apprehended by the workmen, or in using the rooms immediately after being painted, as it is entirely free from all poisonous qualities. The French Zinc is not more expensive than White Lead, and is prepared in such a manner that it requires no further preparation for use than to thin it with Turpentine or Oil to the consistency of White Lead Paint. The French Zinc is offered dry and prepared as above in quantities to suit purchasers by WILLIAM BLACK, Agent for the Zinc Company, Corner Water Street and Market Sqr., Augusta. 19

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE undersigned, grateful for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has leased the Store **No. 3 Bridge's Block**, (next door north of Nason, Hamlen & Co's,) and has just received and is now opening a large and well selected stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
adapted to the season. It will be my design to keep a complete assortment of every article usually found in a Dry Goods Store, and to offer them to customers on the most favorable terms.
My long experience enables me to procure goods of the best kind in the best way, and my stock has been purchased entirely for cash, so that I can at all times offer customers any article at the lowest price.
A share of the patronage of the public is solicited.
Augusta, May 2, 1853. 19 W. J. KILBURN.

MACHINE CARDS—a small lot for sale very cheap by
19 EBEN FULLER.

KID GLOVES.—Just received, a fresh lot Alexander's Kid Gloves, the best Gloves imported, of all colors and sizes, for sale at 75 cents per pair, by
18 POTTER & BARTLETT, No. 1 North's Block.

LINEN HDKFS.—A good article of Linen Hdkfs., warranted all linen, for sale at 12½ cents by
18 POTTER & BARTLETT, No. 1 North's Block.

Tea and Coffee.

100 HALF CHESTS Oolong, Ning Yong, Souchong, Congou and Pekoe TEAS—the best assortment on the Kennebec. 20 bags Porto Cabello, Cape, St. Domingo, Ceylon and Java COFFEE, for sale very low by
ELIAS G. HEDGE, So. Market Sqr.
Augusta, May 3, 1853. 19

TOBACCO.—50 boxes Tobacco, of all kinds and prices, for sale by 19 ELIAS G. HEDGE, So. Market Sqr.

FISH.—50 qtls. Codfish, 15 bbls. Junk Halibut and Pickled Herrings, for sale low by ELIAS G. HEDGE.
May 3. 19

CUT NAILS AT BOSTON PRICES.—All sizes "Tremont Iron Co." Cut Nails, for sale at Boston wholesale prices, by 19 ELIAS G. HEDGE, So. Market Sqr.

NEW PORK.—25 bbls. "H. Lewis" Western Clear and Mess Pork, and 5 bbls. Northern Mess Pork, for sale low.
Augusta, May 3, 1853. 19 ELIAS G. HEDGE.

GUPTILL & GARDINER,
TAILORS,
And Dealers in Broadcloths, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Vestings and Trimmings,

WHICH they are prepared to make into Garments in their best styles, and warrant them to fit. Or they will sell at retail by the yard, as cheap as can be bought in the State. Also on hand a large and fashionable assortment of **Ready-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods**, which they are selling low for cash.
Hallowell, May 3, 1853. 19

WANTED.

300 to 400 SACK MAKERS, to work on thick Fall Clothing. GUPTILL & GARDINER.
Hallowell, May 3, 1853. 19

Prime White Corn.

1000 BUSH. Prime White Corn now Landing from Sch. Don Nicholas, and for sale by
May 4th, 1853. 19 ARNO A. BITTUES.

Roots for Cattle.

LONG ORANGE and White Field Carrot, Long Blood and Mangel Wurtzel Beet, and Ruta Baga Seeds, for sale by the pound. JOHN MEANS & SON.
May, 1853. 6w19

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1853.

JONAS BUTTERFIELD, Administrator on the Estate of GIDEON ROBINSON, late of Sidney, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*
A true copy—Attest: WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 19

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1853.

WASHINGTON WILCOX, Administrator on the Estate of JOHN JUDKINS, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*
A true copy—Attest: WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 19

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of JOHN HOMANS, Administrator on the Estate of OMRI BURGESS, late of China, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the Personal Estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said Estate by the sum of seven hundred dollars. That said deceased died seized and possessed of certain Real Estate situate in China, in said County, and described as follows:—The Homestead farm of said deceased, subject to two mortgages held by Robert Alley—That the said Administrator makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey all the right, title and interest of said deceased in and to above described Real Estate, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided.
JOHN HOMANS.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS:—*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of April*, 1853.

On the Petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the second Monday of May next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.*
Copy of petition and order of Court.
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 17

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of April, A. D., 1853, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of JOHN S. CARY, late of Leeds, in said county, deceased, having been presented by ENSIGN OTIS, the Executor therein named for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the 4th Monday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.*
True copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 18

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1853, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of ELIAS GOVE, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having been presented by NATHAN PORTER, the Executor therein named, for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the 4th Monday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.*
True copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 18

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1853.

BETSEY FRENCH, (formerly BETSEY CARR,) Guardian of CAROLINE V., STEPHEN W., ASA S., MEHITABLE S. and EDWIN V. CARR, of Vienna, in said County, minors, having presented her second account of Guardianship of said wards, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*
A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 18

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of
HOLAWAY FARNHAM, late of Belgrade,
in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to MATTHEW FARNHAM, 2D.
March 28, 1853. 18

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1853.

JASON KING, Administrator on the Estate of LEWIS D. KING, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*
A true copy—Attest: WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 18

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1853, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of AARON HINKLEY, late of Monmouth, in said county, deceased, having been presented by JASON KING, the Executor therein named for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the 4th Monday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.*
True copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 18

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1853.

WILLIAM BEAL, JR., Guardian of ORVILLE G. BEAL, FLAVIUS O. BEAL, and ANNETTE BEAL, of Wales, in said County, minors, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Wards, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 2d Monday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*
A true copy—Attest: WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 17

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, Guardian of WILLARD S. AXTELL and ELISHA K. AXTELL, minor heirs of ABIGAIL AXTELL, late of Belgrade, in said County deceased,

Respectfully represents, That said minors are seized and possessed of the following described Real Estate, viz:—The Homestead of said deceased, containing about seventy acres—That an advantageous offer of four hundred and fifty dollars, has been made by ALFRED CHAMBERLAIN of said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of said minors. He therefore prays that License may be granted him to sell and convey the above described Real Estate to the person making said offer, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.
ELBRIDGE AXTELL.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate held in Augusta, on the second Monday of April*, 1853.

On the petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the second Monday of May next, at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.*
Copy of petition and order of Court.
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 17

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, Guardian of JOHN S. LEMONT and CHAS. W. LEMONT, minor heirs of CHARLES D. LEMONT, late of Hallowell, in said County, deceased,

Respectfully Represents, That said minors are seized and possessed of the following described Real Estate, viz:—An undivided part of a lot of land on Middle Street, in Bath, in the County of Lincoln, being the part assigned to said minors in the division of the Estate of Joseph Lemont, deceased—That an advantageous offer of one hundred and twenty dollars, has been made by THOMAS W. WILDER of said Bath, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of said minors. She therefore prays that License may be granted her to sell and convey the above described Real Estate to the person making said offer, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.
JOANNA S. LEMONT.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate held in Augusta, on the second Monday of April*, 1853.

On the petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the second Monday of May next, at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.*
Copy of petition and order of Court.
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 17

CHISAM'S CLOTHES' WAREHOUSE AND FURNISHING GOODS STORE,
No. 8 Arch Row, Augusta.
SPRING GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber, having visited New York and Boston Markets, would inform the public generally that he has now on hand a large assortment of *Ready-made Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods*, suitable for the season, which he will sell at prices that will not fail to suit.
Spring Coats of the most approved styles, in Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cashmerets, Tweeds—black, brown, green, and fancy checked.
DRESS, FROCK and SACK COATS, of every description and quality, in the latest styles.
PANTALOONS. The stock of this article embraces every description of fabric now in fashion.
VESTS of every style, of rich Grenadin and fancy Silk, plain Satin, Elasting, Marseilles and Cashmere.
Furnishing Goods. Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, of all grades; Braces, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, linen and silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Hose and Gloves.
Custom Work. All orders for Custom Work promptly attended to.
Semi-annual and monthly Fashion Plates from the first houses, furnished to the trade at reasonable rates. Also, Paris patterns monthly.
April 28, 1853. 10w19

MOLASSES AND SYRUP.—25 hhds. new crop Molasses, and 10 bbls. and half bbls. Boston Sugar House Syrup, for sale low by ELIAS G. HEDGE.
Augusta, May 3, 1853. 19

SUGARS.—30 bbls. best Crushed, Powdered, Granulated, A. A. Coffee Crushed, (a splendid article,) and Boston and Portland Yellow Sugars; also 10 boxes light Havana and 2 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar, for sale low by
ELIAS G. HEDGE, 3 Smith's Block.
Augusta, May 3, 1853. 19

OIL.—10 bbls. best refined Whale Oil, and 5 bbls. Machinery Lard Oil, for sale low by 19 ELIAS G. HEDGE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of
EUNICE W. DUDLEY, late of China,
in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to HENRY DUDLEY.
April 25, 1853. 19

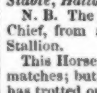
LITCHFIELD LIBERAL INSTITUTE.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on *MONDAY, May* 23, 1853, under the charge of GEORGE B. GOW, A. B., Principal, and Miss SARAH A. BILLINGS, Preceptress.
Every attention will be given by the Principal, and others connected with the School, to sustain its liberal patronage and high reputation. Those intending to engage in teaching, will be favored with especial attention to prepare them for that service. Students in Navigation will receive systematic instruction.
No scholar will be admitted for less time than four weeks, and all scholars entering the School during the first four weeks will be charged with tuition from the commencement of the term.

TUITION.—Common English Branches,	$3 00
High English and Languages,	3 50
Drawing and Painting,	$1,50 to 2 00

BOARD—$1,25 to $1,50. Particular attention is called to the limited expenses incurred at this School compared with those at other schools of the same character.
DAVID BILLINGS, GEORGE POTTER, WM. ROBINSON, } *Executive Com.*
Litchfield, April 30, 1853. 4w19

STRAYED.



STRAYED from the subscriber, a COW and a YEARLING HEIFER. The Cow is 4 years old—of a mixed red and white color, and one of her horns is bored. The Heifer is of a dark red color. Whoever will give information where they can be found, shall be suitably rewarded. JANE BURBANK.
Augusta, May 3, 1853. 3w19

INDIAN CHIEF.

THIS well-known TROTTING HORSE will stand the ensuing season at the *Mansion House Stable, Hallowell Cross Roads.*
N. B. The young Indian Chief was sired by the old Indian Chief, from a Messenger Mare, sired by Tufton Simpson's Stallion.
This Horse, like all other horses, has been unlucky in two matches; but, for the satisfaction of the public, I will say, he has trotted one mile in less than two minutes and forty seconds, in the harness. This I can prove by good authority.
Kennebec, May 2, 1853. 19 D. LEWIS.

A New, Delicious Temperance Beverage!
AMBROSIAL MEAD!

THIS excellent Compound is prepared from the best SPANISH SARSAPARILLA, without its dark, repulsive appearance, being beautifully transparent and entirely free from all impurities. Its quality, as a beverage, a single trial will give it a pre-eminence over all other preparations, by its freedom from all noxious ingredients, agreeableness of flavor, and its exceeding cheapness.
Caution—The proprietors of this excellent preparation, having spared no expense to bring it to perfection, would caution purchasers to buy none but what has the fac simile of *Wilson, Fairbank & Co.*, on every bottle.
WILSON, FAIRBANK & CO., 13 and 15 Hanover street, Boston, sole manufacturers. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the country.
Sold in Augusta by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, J. W. COFREN, WM. BLACK, and T. C. NOBLE. J. Dinsmore & Son, Skowhegan, Agents for Northern Maine. 4m19

NEW LARD.—5 tierces Leaf Lard, for sale by
May 3. 19 ELIAS G. HEDGE, 3 Smith's Block.

PRINTS.—Good styles, fast colored Prints, at 6¼ cents, at 19 W. J. KILBURN'S.

BERAGES, at 10 cts. per yard, at
19 W. J. KINBURN'S.

BERAGE DE LAINES—good style and quality, at 12½ cts. per yard, at 19 W. J. KILBURN'S.

New Millinery and Spring Goods!

AT MISS FISHER'S, No. 7 Union Block, will be found a new selection of RICH and FASHIONABLE GOODS of the usual variety. 4w17 April 20, 1853.

CONY FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER TERM will commence on *Wednesday, June 1st*, 1853. The School will be under the management of Messrs. EDWARD T. and DANIEL C. INGRAHAM.
Instruction will be given in the Elementary and Higher English Branches, and the Ancient and Modern Languages.

TUITION.—Elementary English Branches,	$4 00
Higher " "	5 00
Languages,	6 00

Half these rates will be charged to pupils who reside out of the city.
Music, Drawing, and Painting will be charged *extra*. Term Bills will be payable at the middle of the term.
Connected with the Academy is a commodious Boarding House, under the charge of Mr and Mrs. P. S PERCIVAL. The price of board, including washing, fuel and lights, is *two dollars per week.*
In the ensuing Autumn, at the commencement of the Academic year, it is proposed to adopt a systematic course of instruction. The School will then be organized in three Departments: Junior, Middle, and Senior. In the Junior Department the study of the Elementary English Branches will be pursued. In the Middle Department such English Branches, together with the Languages, as will afford a liberal education. In the Senior Department instruction will be given in the Higher English Branches, including the Higher Mathematics, and the Ancient and Modern Languages. Pupils will be admitted into either of the Departments according to their qualifications. This arrangement will afford young ladies superior advantages of acquiring a practical and accomplished education. JOS. H. WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*
Augusta, April 27, 1853. 18

GRASS SEED.

400 BUSHELS Aroostook Herds Grass Seed.
4000 lbs. Piscataquis and Aroostook Clover Seed.
5000 " New York " "
2000 " Ohio " "
2000 " Southern " "
Also White Clover and Red Top Seed. For sale at No. 50 West Market Square, Bangor, by TRUE, HAYWARD & CO.
March 29, 1853. 2m14

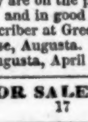
NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to travel any longer across the premises of the subscriber, as the land was taken and the road made contrary to law, and the owner wishing to occupy the same, the public, therefore, travel at their own hazard and risk. AARON HOAG.
South Gardiner, April 9th, 1853. *3w17

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his stand at Dunn's Corner, in Mt. Vernon,—10 miles from Augusta, and 2½ miles from Readfield Depot,—containing 11 acres of excellent land well watered, and a good orchard. The buildings are good, and in excellent repair. The location is a very desirable one on account of its proximity to churches, schools, &c. Terms one half down, and any reasonable credit given for the balance if required. NATHAN PORTER.
Dunn's Corner, April 25th, 1853. 18tf

TAVERN STAND & FARM FOR SALE.



THE subscriber, being about to leave this vicinity, offers for sale the Tavern Stand known as the TOGUS HOUSE, situate on Bolton Hill, Augusta, four miles East of Kennebec Bridge, on the stage road to Belfast. Said Farm contains sixty acres, divided into tillage, pasturage and woodland, is well situated and well watered. The Tavern is favorably known as a resort for fishing and hunting, and during the summer enjoys a good run of custom. The Togus, Tolman, and other large ponds are in the immediate vicinity, and easily accessible from the house for fishing parties. A Hall for Dancing, and a good Bowling Alley are on the premises. The house is well built, commodious, and in good repair. Application may be made to the subscriber at Greenville, or to ALFRED SAWYER, Cushnoc House, Augusta. CHAS. SAWYER.
Augusta, April 18, 1853. 3w17

FOR SALE—25 tons Fresh Ground PLASTER, by
17 BLANDING & DYER.

Eggs for Setting.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, Eggs of the following choice Breeds of Fowls, viz:—White Shanghea, Cochin China, Yellow or Buff Shanghea, Phymouth Rock, Chittegong and Bolton Gray. Eggs safely packed in boxes, warranted to go safely. Also a few pairs of White and Buff Shanghea Fowls and Bolton Grays. ALBERT NOYES.
Bangor, March 22, 1853. 2m13

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—A large quantity of this article just received and for sale at the proprietor's prices, by J. DINSMORE & SON, Wholesale Agents.
Skowhegan, April 5, 1853. 3w17

BULL FOR SALE.

IS two years old, of red color and good size. He is the offspring of Lieut. Wainwright's Premium Cow, May Flower. He is three-fourths Durham and one-fourth Ayrshire. Those wishing to improve their stock, will do so at a reasonable rate, by application to the subscriber near the Hospital for the Insane. ELLIS TOBEY.
Augusta, April 11, 1853. 4w16

LOOK AT THIS!

THE subscrsber would respectfully announce to the farmers of Kennebec and Oxford Counties, that his beautiful high bred Horse, JOHN T. JOHNSON, late from Indiana, will travel through the towns of Leeds, Livermore, Turner and Wayne, the coming season.
N. B. This Horse will stand, Saturday of each week, (and Friday, if necessary,) at Readfield Corner, throughout the season. LOWELL CARVER.
North Leeds, April 20, 1853. 18tf

LYON'S KATHAIRON, for the Hair—a prime article—for sale by 15 EBEN FULLER.

AUGUSTA AND BATH, DAILY LINE.

THE new Steamer TEAZER, CHARLES H. BECK, Master, will run from *AUGUSTA to BATH* every day, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
Leaves Smith's Wharf, Augusta, for Bath and intermediate landings, at 7.30 A. M., Hallowell 7.45, Gardiner 8.
Leaves Blackman's Wharf, Bath, for Augusta and intermediate landings, at 3 P. M., except Saturdays, when she leaves at 5 P. M. and Richmond 5½ P. M.

Fares.—Augusta and Hallowell to Bath,		37½ cts.
Gardiner " "		25 "
Richmond " "		20 "

☞ Freight taken at reduced rates.
Augusta, April 9, 1853. 16

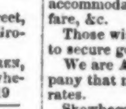
Important to all who USE STEAM AS A MOTIVE POWER, And desire Safety and Great Economy.

AN opportunity is now offered to all whom it may concern, to secure the exclusive right of manufacturing, using, and vending, in States and Counties,
Irving's Circulating Safety Steam Boiler,
For Stationary Engines, Locomotives, Marine Engines on River, Lake and Ocean Steamers, &c. The advantages of this Boiler over all others now in use, are—
1—ENTIRE SAFETY FROM EXPLOSION, being no more liable to explode than an open chaldron.
2—Less than ONE-THIRD the amount of fuel is required to generate the steam obtained by other Boilers of the same power.
3—The cost of construction is REDUCED ONE-HALF.
4—They occupy but ONE-THIRD the space of other Boilers, and may be applied to any engine now in use.
5—The expense of Furnace Grates will be incalculably lessened by the small amount of fuel required, and the manner of using it.
The Company GUARANTEE the reality of the above advantages. Their conclusions are based on PRACTICAL RESULTS, many of these Boilers being now in use in and about this city. The inventor has but just succeeded, after years of application, in bringing this valuable invention before the public. It stands alone and independent in its merits, and if it has the qualities claimed, which are undeniable, the public will at once acknowledge its superiority over any other motive power.
Terms of sale made known on application at the office of the "IRVING STEAM BOILER COMPANY," corner of Broadway and Park-place, New York, over the new Broadway Bank.
Circulars containing terms of sale, &c., will be forwarded by mail, if requested. Address as above. 3m17

GREAT ATTRACTION! NEW SPRING GOODS.

POTTER & BARTLETT are now opening a new and splendid assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the following articles:
Rich Dress Goods.
Rich Plain Black Silks, all widths and qualities; Light Colored Raw Silk Plaids of new styles; plain and figured all wool De Laines; plain and figured cotton and wool De Laines; Berage De Laines and Berages; French, Scotch and American Ginghams.
Prints.—English, French and American Prints, all prices, from 4 cents to 42 cents.
White Goods.—Cambrics and Jackonets, both plain, striped and checked; plain and figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns, 4-4 White Linen, undressed do. White Damask Table Covers; Brown do.; Doylers, Napkins, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs, from 6¼ cents to $1,25; Children's White Linen Hdkfs; Bird's Eye Diaper, &c.; White Figured Damask, a new article for Ladies' Skirts; plain and figured Moreenes, black, green, drab, slate, white and crimson.
Broadcloths, Doeskins and Cassimeres.
English, German, and American Broadcloths, both plain and twilled; German and American Doeskins and Cassimeres; plain and fancy Vestings; plain and figured Black Satin. Grenadenes, plain and figured, white and colored Marseilles; plaid and striped Woolens for Boys' wear.
Ladies' Gloves and Hosiery.—Ladies' white and colored Kid, a very superior article; do. Lisle, colored, plain and embroidered backs; do. Silk, white and colored; Ladies' white cotton Hose, plain and openwork; do. colored do. do., plain and ribbed.
Gents' Gloves and Hosiery.—Gents' white and colored Kid; do. Lisle, white and colored; do. White Silk, a very superior article; do. Half Hose, white and fancy stripe.
Embroideries and Lace Goods.—Pointed Collars, from 12½ cents to $2,50; Wrought Under Sleeves and Bands; Muslin Edgings and Insertions.
Domestics.
Bleached and Brown Sheetings of all grades, Tickings, Strip'd Shirtings, Bleached and Brown Drillings, Undressed Bleached Shirtings and Drillings, Blue Denims, Diaper, Crash, White and Colored Silesias and Cambrics.
CASHMERE SHAWLS, Black Silk do., Summer Shawls, Plain and Printed. Also, a full assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, too numerous to mention.
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as our Goods will be freely shown whether you purchase or not.
N. B. Bundles sent to any part of the city.
☞ Don't forget the place, No. 1 North's Block, 3 doors South of the Post Office. 18 Augusta, April 25, 1853.

THE RUSH FOR TICKETS.



WE are now securing Tickets almost daily for parties going to AUSTRALIA and CALIFORNIA.
Steerage Tickets for California are now selling as low as $85.
There will be several Clippers up for Australia in New York and Boston the last of this month and the first of April, in which we can secure Tickets at the *lowest possible rate.*
We are prepared to give full particulars in regard to the accommodation on the different boats and clippers, prices of fare, &c.
Those wishing to secure Tickets should call early, in order to secure good Berths.
We are Agents for a safe and reliable Life Insurance Company that now take California and Australia Risks at reduced rates. JAMES DINSMORE & SON.
Skowhegan, March 8th, 1853. 3m-12

HARNESSES FOR SALE.

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, by the subscriber, a Large Supply of HARNESSES, which will be *SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH* or short credit. Harnesses made of OAK or HEMLOCK TANNED LEATHER.
Dixmont, March 7, 1853 *8t11 G. S. DENSMORE.

FOWLS.

THE subscriber is this season breeding from the following varieties of Fowl—being from the best Importations ever made in this country:—

Imperial Chinese,	Marsh Importation.
Hong Kong.	Plaisted "
Black Shanghae,	Packard "
Wild Indian Game,	
Sumatra Game,	
Fancy Bantams.	

As each breed run in separate yards, purchasers may rely on their purity, and any person wishing any of the above breeds, will please address (post paid,)
CHAS. EMERSON, box 120, P. O., Dover, N. H.
April 16, 1853. *4w17

Club Feet and Curvature of the Spine.
Doctor Brown's Institution in Boston, Mass.

FOR the cure of *Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine*, and other analogous diseases, such as Wry Necks, Bow Legs, Distortions of the Chest, Contracted Limbs, &c., still continues its successful and humane labors, as formerly. Office at 8 Joy Street, near the State House.
We understand that Dr. BROWN, Senior, was the first in New England, who practised, and by publishing his success introduced to the profession the mode of curing Club Feet and other analogous diseases, by the subcutaneous division of tendons, in connection with suitable mechanical appliances.
Boston, April, 1853. 17

Wanted Immediately,

50 AGENTS, to sell and procure subscribers for some of the most popular works ever offered to the public.—Having just returned from New York, we are prepared to offer the best of inducements to those who call early.
J. DINSMORE & SON.
Skowhegan, March 1st, 1853. 3m11

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

10 GROSS of this celebrated article, just received and for sale at the proprietor's prices, by
J. DINSMORE & SON, Gen. Agents.
Skowhegan, April 5th, 1853. 3m17

200 GIRLS WANTED,

TO make COATS, VESTS and PANTS in the country, to such constant employment warranted, and liberal payments. Apply to JOHN SIMMONS & CO.,
17tf Corner of Congress and Water Streets, Boston.

The Superintending School Committee

OF the City of AUGUSTA, will be in session at the Common Council Rooms, Darby Block, on Friday, April 29th, May 13th, 20th, and 27th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the examination of all persons applying to teach public school during the summer term.
The Committee having already voted that certificates shall be signed only at sessions of the Committee, all candidates, not offering themselves for examination at one of the above mentioned times, may subject themselves to much delay and inconvenience.
S. S. PERCIVAL,
DAVID FALES,
ALEX. BURGESS.
Augusta, March 28th, 1853. 18

The Superintending School Committee

OF VASSALBORO', will meet those who contemplate teaching in our Summer Schools, for examination and preparing certificates, at the School House near Getchell's Corner, on the 7th of next month; at the School House at East Vassalboro', on the 14th; and at the School House near the Baptist Meeting House on the 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M. respectively.
JOSEPH H. COLE, WARREN PERCIVAL, WILLIAM MERRILL, } *Committee.*
Vassalboro', 4th mo. 25th, 1853. 3w18

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE Superintending School Committee of MT. VERNON will be in session for the examination of those who propose instructing Schools in said town the ensuing Summer, at the Office of EZRA KEMPTON, JR., on each Saturday from the 30th of April to the 4th of June inclusive, at 1 o'clock P. M.
No examinations will be had on other days.
J. H. PEARL, LAFAYETTE BROWN, EZRA KEMPTON, } *S. S. Committee of Mt Vernon.*
Mt. Vernon, April 16, 1853. 6w17

GRASS SEED.

D. WOODWARD has for sale 5000 lbs. of Western N. York and Canada Clover; 5000 lbs. Northern Clover; 500 lbs. White Clover; 300 bushels Herdsgrass; 50 bushels Red Top. 7

SEED, &c.

300 BUSH. Herds Grass; 2000 lbs. New England Clover; 2000 lbs. Western New York Clover; 2000 lbs. Canada Clover; 2000 lbs. Ohio Clover; 75 bushels Red Top; 10 bushels Foul Meadow. Also, White Honeysuckle, Barley, Buckwheat, Seed Oats, Wheat, Rye, Marrow and small Peas; Blood Beet, Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Long Orange Carrot, White Field Carrot, Ruta Baga, Sage, Flax Seed. Also, Peruvian Guano—all of which are offered for sale, either wholesale or retail, as low as can be had in the State, for cash or approved credit. JOHN McARTHUR, No. 1, Market Sqr.
Augusta, Feb. 17, 1853. 9

BELVEDIER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale this Splendid Young BULL. He is a thorough bred DURHAM, is twenty-two months old, girts 6 feet 4 inches,—of bright red color, and is from excellent Stock. ALBERT CROSBY.
Albion, April 19th, 1853. 4w18

LYON'S KATHAIRON, a new article for the Hair, just received by W. J. COFREN, No. 3 North's Block, 5 doors South of the Post Office. 15

PAPER HANGINGS.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS, at very low prices, now opening at
April 19, 1853. 17 STANWOOD'S.

WOODEN WARE, &c. &c., for sale, wholesale and retail, at Maine Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, over 26 and 27 Market Square, Portland, Me.
16 WILLIAM SPARROW.

The Muse.

SPRING.—A NEW VERSION.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

"Come, *gentle* Spring! ethereal *mildness* come!"
Oh! Thompson, void of rhyme as well as reason,
How could'st thou thus poor human nature hum?
There's no such season.

The Spring! I shrink and shudder at her name!
For why, I find her breath a bitter blighter!
And suffer from her blows as if they came
From Spring the fighter.

Her praises, then, let hardy poets sing,
And be her tuneful laureates and upholders,
Who do not feel as if they had a *Spring*
Poured down their shoulders!

Let others eulogize her floral shows;
From me they cannot win a single stanza;
I know her blooms are in full blow—and so's
The influenza!

Her cowslips, stocks, and lilies of the vale,
Her honey blossoms that you hear the bees at,
Her tansies, daffodils, and primrose pale,
Are things I *sneeze* at!

Fair is the vernal quarter of the year!
And fair its vernal buddings and its blowings—
But just suppose Consumption's seeds appear
With other sowings!

For me, I find, when eastern winds are high,
A rigid, not a genial inspiration;
Nor can, like iron-chested Chubb, defy
An inflammation.

Smitten by breezes from the land of plague,
To me all vernal luxuries are fables;
Oh! where's the Spring in a rheumatic leg,
Stiff as a table's?

I limp in agony—I sweeze and cough,
And quake with Ague, the great Agitator;
Nor dream, before July, of leaving off
My Respirator.

What wonder if in May itself I lack
A peg for laudatory verse to hang on?
Spring mild and gentle—yes, as Spring-heeled Jack
To those he sprang on!

In short, whatever panegyrics lie
In fulsome odes too many to be cited,
The tenderness of Spring is all my eye,
And that is blighted!

GOOD NIGHT.

BY SHELLEY.

Good night! ah, no! the hour is ill
Which severs those it should unite;
Let us remain together still—
Then it will be GOOD night.

The Story-Teller.

From Dicken's Household Words.

THE LITTLE OAK WARDROBE

The quiet old town of Abbeylands was on the eve of going to sleep, several of the oil lamps had retired from public life after winking in a mysterious manner to their companions to follow their example, the shops in the High Street had already put up their shutters; the rain was falling in torrents; the chimney tops were veering in all directions, as if performing a demoniac polka with the inconstant wind; a miserable wet night, about ten o'clock, and not a soul stirring. The three policemen had gone home, the thieves, if there were any, were afraid of catching cold; the surgeon had just returned from a country visit and was putting up his horse in the little stable behind his house; waiters at the Pigeon's Arms were flying about in all directions with suppers and cigars, and brandies and waters; and far away from the coffee-room—not in a private apartment, seven shillings and sixpence a day, but in a low, dingy, room, which served him for parlor and all, a young man was standing with his arms folded across his breast and looking into a trunk which he had recently opened. "A stock in trade," he said, "from which something may be made after all!"

"Yes, from that small box may be evoked powers as tremendous as the genie's in the Arabian Nights — wealth — happiness—revenge and that's the best of all!"

Nothing was visible to account for these glowing anticipations. The contents seemed of the ordinary kind—clothes—not many, nor very splendid in material; only among them were mixed up pieces of apparel belonging properly to the softer sex; crumpled-up bonnets, worn out shawls, faded cotton gowns. Poor fellow! he was perhaps bringing down presents to an aunt. They couldn't be very expensive ones, but the kindness o the remembrance would make up for want of value. "Hark! ten o'clock!" he said, as the Abby clock struck the hour. "I must be off, or the old rascal will have shut up shop." He buttoned his coat, threw a sporting looking horse-cloth over his shoulders, and emerged into the dusky street. "I saw it," he said, "at the corner of the staircase. If the villain hasn't moved it, it all will go well. If he has, how can I describe it without exciting suspicion?"

One shop was open in the cross-road at the top of the main street. A great glaring lamp still flourished in front of the window; under it, and sheltered by a sort of verandah that projected over half the pavement, was standing a deal table with two chairs on the top of it, on them were various articles of crockeryware, useful and ornamental, a small swing glass marked in chalk two shillings and sixpence, and between the chairs, a little pile of books, the lowest being The Whole Duty of Man, and the highest the Wandering Jew. Inside of the dark recess, where innumerable goods were piled up on both sides of a narrow passage, sat a man with a pen behind his ear; a ledger lay before him, which he might perhaps have been able to read, if he felt so inclined, with the aid of a very thin and dirty farthing candle which was stuck in an ink bottle; but his studies lay in another direction. He was absorbed in thought. "After all," he thought, "what good has it done me? Two hundred and thirty pounds wouldn't ruin the bank of England. It ruined George Evans, though," he began again. "His father should have kept his papers better. If the man was fool enough to lend me the money, and lost my note of hand, what business is it of mine, that his son must lose the whole of it? Did I make the law? If they had brought me my acknowledgment, wouldn't the money have been paid? The lad has given up pestering me with his letters. I hope never to hear of him again; besides the Statute of Limitations makes it also safe, and the money by this time would have all been spent; for I hear he has turned a reprobate, and gone on the stage. This is a wicked world, and theatres are the schools of Satan. Amen!"

This ejaculation was uttered aloud, and was considered by the utterer of it—the worthy Mr. Benson, pawnbroker and second hand furniture merchant—the bond and seal of all religious observations. It was heard by the young man in the horse-cloth wrapper.

"I'm glad you're not shut up, sir," he said going through the narrow gangway to one end of the room. "I want a little business with you."

"A watch?" said Mr. Benson, opening a little drawer in which lay a number of square tickets of dirty paper.

"No; I don't happen to have such a thing," replied the visitor. "I came to buy something. As I passed the shop to-day, I saw a piece of furniture I require; a narrow case, with drawers in it, of oak, I think it was. Ah! there it is just under the staircase."

"Of oak, indeed! you may say of the very finest oak that ever grew in clay. Why, that oak would fetch a large price, independent of the great convenience of the drawers, I paid a pretty sum for it at Farmer Merriwood's sale, when the old gentleman died ten days since; it has been in his family, they say, two hundred years—a very fine piece of furniture, and dirt cheap at one pound ten."

"I'm no great judge of these things," said the young man; but I have an aunt in the town who is in want of just such an article, I wish to make her a present of it; and I will pay for it now, on condition, that if she don't like it, you shall take it back and supply me with another article to-morrow morning."

"Very fair—that's very fair—but how can I send it to-night?"

"Nay, that must be part of the bargain," said the purchaser, counting the money into Mr. Benson's hand; "you must also give me a receipt for the—what shall we call it?—the wardrobe, with all it contains; for fortunes are sometimes found in very odd places," he added, with a smile. "I've heard of chair bottoms being stuffed with five pound notes."

"I run the risk of all that," said Mr. Benson, writing the receipt, "and as to carrying it home, it ain't very heavy. I'll manage that. Where's the address?"

"Mrs. Truman, number two, Abbyfield Lane," replied the youth, "not a very elegant part of the town; but the poor must live somewhere."

"It's a very dark, ill-charactered place," said the pawn broker. "Couldn't you wait till to-morrow morning. A man was robbed and murdered there twenty years ago."

"Oh, things are improved since then," said the young man with a laugh; "besides an old chest of drawers is not so very tempting propperty, in spite of the time it was in farmer Merriwood's possession."

Mr. Benson looked at his visitor with doubt at first, but he saw nothing but the fine, open countenance of a young man of twenty-two, and gradually became satisfied that there was nothing to be afraid of. For one instant a thought even came into his head to invite his purchaser to take a glass of gin and water—but it died away, like other good resolutions.

"If you arrive at my aunt's before me," said the young man, "say I sent her the wardrobe; but I hope to be there in time to receive you. So saying he wrapped his horse-cloth closer round him and departed.

Mr. Benson looked round well pleased. He had ended the day well by disposing of a useless piece of lumber at a considerable price. "He must be very fond of his aunt, that young man," he said, "and if she's no better judge of furniture than he is, I wish she would come and deal at my shop." He cast a look round—to see that there was no risk from candle or lamp—hoisted the wardrobe on his shoulder, locked the door, and walked rapidly in the direction of Abbyfield Lane. On arriving at number two, he knocked gently at the door, but received no answer for some time. "Why, this is the house that has been empty so long! I did not know any one had taken it. Where did they get their furniture?" Another knock produced a motion within; a step was heard in the passage, and an old lady opened the door. She seemed astonished at the lateness of the visit. "I was just going to bed," she said, "and only sat up late to let in my nephew. He is longer of coming than he said."

"He'll be here immediately," replied Mr Benson, "and in the meantime has presented you with this very handsome piece of furniture. He has paid for it—all, except the porterag — and the solid oak is no joke to carry on a night like this."

"If my nephew was here," said the old lady, "I would ask you to come in; but I'm a lone woman, and it wouldn't be proper—there is a sixpence for the carriage, and I'm greatly obliged to the dear boy. He's always so thoughtful of his poor old aunt."

"Pray, ma'am have you been long in this cottage?" inquired Mr. Benson; "and may I ask you where the furniture came from."

"My nephew took the house for me three days ago. Some of the furniture came by the canal—and the rest we hope will arrive to-morrow."

"If you require any additional articles, you will find the best qualities and lowest prices at my shop," said Mr. Benson, putting the poor woman's sixpence into his pocket, and resuming his homeward way. "I don't like this," he said, as he splashed up the High street. "There's something curious about that old woman. Why did she give me a whole sixpence?—looking so wretchedly poor too? And why did she seem so delighted to lay hands on the wardrobe? I'm sorry I let it go at thirty shillings. The young fool would have given double the money—but I'm always so soft-hearted. I shall never be rich—but what of that? Wealth is not happiness. Amen!"

He extinguished the flaring lamp at the front of his premises; removed the table and all that it contained within the door, turned the key on the inside, and drawing out from a secret drawer a bottle of gin, and lifting a kettle from the fire which had hitherto glowed unseen behind a set of window curtains hung over the model of a suspension bridge, he proceeded to concoct a pretty strong tumbler, which he applied to his lips with the self-satisfied air of a man who felt that he had deserved some relaxation and enjoyment, after the labors of a well spent day. A pipe, also added its perfume to the happiness of the position, and Mr. Benson sat like a great Indian Idol, inhaling the incense of his gin and tobacco, smiling blandly as the smoke curled in gay wreaths round the bowl of his long clay pipe, and occasionally sipping the comfortable potation before him. The clocks which had either been sent to him in pledge, or were arranged on different brackets for sale, kept up a miscellaneous concert of hours from one to twelve o'clock—for they were by no means particular in their notions either of time or tune; but as a majority of them seemed to be of the opinion it was getting near midnight, the contemplative proprietor lighted one more pipe, poured forth one other libation, and carefully locked away the now half empty bottle in the sanctum devoted to its custody

He watched once more the curls of smoke; but fancy was at work, and aided the wreaths as they rose, twisting them into excellent chests of drawers, or handsome mahogany sideboards, on which he expected enormous profits; into little cottages they expanded themselves, which he felt sure he could buy for very little money; then, as the candle began to burn less clearly, he saw one of the large puffs which he traced with more than usual attention, convert itself into a bed in a dingy little appartment, and through the half drawn curtains he saw the emaciated countenance of a dying man. The fire uttered a little sound at this moment, as the coals coleapsed to the bottom of the grate, and he thought the noise it made formed itself into words from the old man's lips: "I lent him the money, George—two hundred and thirty pounds. I have lost the note of hand; but if he doesn't pay it he is a villain, and will repent it when the hour comes on him as it does on me now."

"Nonsense! folly! madness!" cried Mr. Benson, pushing back his chair, and hurrying the tumbler to his lips. "Would the man have me give money to every person that chose to say he had lent it, with nothing to shew for it but a white-faced dying old—Ha!—a carriage at my door at this hour!—a knocking!—who can it be? Some one in distress come to arrange about pawning the family plate; a countess, perhaps, to pledge the family jewels—coming, coming!"

He opened the door and peeped out through the falling rain. A carriage, covered with mud and dripping with wet, was at the curbstone. The driver let down the steps and a lady tript lightly across the sloppy pavement and entered the shop. "The carriage will wait," she said; "turn the key and double lock—for I have something of importance to say to you." Mr. Benson said nothing, but went up the narrow gangway with the flickering candle in his hand, followed by his visitor. He set down the light, and looked carefully into the woman's face. It was flushed and excited; the eyes flashed with great brilliancy, and her lips quivered with agitation—a tall, masculine woman, plainly dressed and evidently under the influence of some strong feeling.

"You are Mr. Benson, the pawnbroker?" she said.

"I am; and dealer in second-hand furniture, books, statues, and miscellaneous articles, clocks, watches, wearing apparel, and double-barrel-guns."

"You attended the sale at Farmer Merriwood's last Wednesday?"

"I did."

"Did you buy it?"

"What?"

"I forgot. I haven't told you. I won't tell you. What did you pay for all the articles you bought at Cecil Green, at Farmer Merriwood's?"

"I got tolerable bargains, ma'am; I don't deny that—the family all dispersed—no near relations. I paid for all I had there a matter of fifteen, or perhaps twenty pounds."

"Will you make me out a list of them?—transfer them to me at once?—and I will give you two hundred across the table.

Mr. Benson looked at the woman as she spoke.

"No madam," he said, "two hundred's two little. If it's worth two hundred to you, it's worth a deal more to me."

"We wont fight about that. What did you buy?—beds? sofas? drawers?—let me see the list."

He took from a wire that hung from the cross-bar of his desk the auctioneer's account.

The woman gazed at it, and on coming near the end started. "Yes," she said, "here it is. What do you ask for all? But tush! I want only one small article. Keep the rest of the trash. Give me the oak wardrobe with the four drawers in it, and I will give you what you demand. Come!"

"I can't," said Mr. Benson, turning pale, and trembling with agitation. "It's gone—sold—delivered—lost."

"Fool!" cried the woman. "You have ruined me and yourself. That wardrobe would have enriched us both. Why did they not advertise the sale? I would have come to it if I had been dying. Can you recover it? Who bought it? Will money tempt them to sell it again? Tell me the name of the purchaser, and I will get possession of it yet."

"I don't remember the name of the person. I think it was a clergyman's wife from Ipswich —or, no, I think it was a Liverpool gentleman who was going out to America; but if he's not sailed it might be possible—I don't say it would —to recover the furniture still."

"Give me his address. I will go to Liverpool myself—to America—anywhere."

"It may, perhaps, be got back without so much trouble," said Mr. Benson, after a pause. "But why are you so very curious about a common chest of drawers? I examined it very carefully, I assure you; they are nothing but ordinary oak; no secret recesses—no hidden springs; there's surely some mistake about about it."

"There's no mistake. Did you take out the drawers when you made your examination?—Did you see that the bottom was thick and heavy, that it was double? That it might contain documents, notes, a will, receipts, acknowledgements?"

"No, I didn't turn it out. I'm an unsuspicious, innocent man—grossly imposed on—ruined. Amen!"

The pawnbroker seemed so overcome that the woman was melted. "Hear what I tell you," she said. "If we arrange matters together; we may yet be rich Do I understand that you will share with me whatever that drawer contains!"

"What *does* it contain?" inquired Benson, in a whisper. "Does it contain anything?"

"Why do I offer you hundreds for it?" inquired the woman; "but I will tell you all. Did you know farmer Merriwood?"

"No, I can't say I knew him. I once sold him a second-hand saddle; and he made some row about the stuffing coming out. I had to let him off for half the price agreed on."

"It's like him—harsh, cold, selfish—so I was told, in his latter years. He was different long ago—very different."

"I didn't know him then," replied Mr. Benson.

"I did," continued the woman; "but no wonder he changed; for misery was in his heart, and disgrace fell on his family. These things change a man's temper."

"He was well to do in the world," said the pawnbroker; "church warden and highway commissioner. I never heard of any disgrace."

"Some people didn't think it so. He had a daughter; twenty years ago people called her beautiful. She was his only child. She was beautiful, at all events, to him. Her name was Caroline. How she loved him! how she attended to his wishes, and read to him, and played on the piano to him, and was everything to him, and so playful, and so kind! We all loved her."

"Did you know her?"

"Did I know her? I knew her from the time of her birth. I was a distant relation. Cousin Janet they called me, though I was their paid servant; but the word cousin was better than all their wages. So we went on for years and years, I taking care of the house, Philip Merriwood attending to the farm, and Caroline, the delight of us both. Don't you see what's coming, old man? You must be as dull as this wretched room you live in, if you don't guess what followed."

"I can't," said Mr. Benson. "I am trying—I can't. Amen!"

"Not when I tell you that the Marquis of ——, but never mind his name, it is best, perhaps, omitted; but he had a son—his eldest son. Lord Rostock—dashing, gay, but kind—oh, kind and generous, like a knight of old; he saw her, saw Caroline; was struck with her beauty—who wasn't?—got to speak to her, spoke her fair, won her heart; the old story—the old story! Love rules all. Hearts break; but fools fill up the places of those who perish. Ah! once—'twas in September, twelve years ago—she came to me, and said, 'Cousin Janet, do you think my father a forgiving man?' 'Of course, my darling,' I said. 'He is a Christian.' 'But will he forgive a person for getting above him in the world, for leaving the rank he moves in? Ha, ha!' she added, with a beautiful wild laugh. 'What would he think if he had to stand with his hat off as he saw me going up the church path, and asked how my ladyship was? Wouldn't it be charming to be a lady?' I told her no, or turned the talk, or gave her wise advice. 'I forget what I did; it was so pretty to see her walking up and down the floor of her bed-room, flirting one of her slippers as if it were a fan, and swaying about from side to side as if she had a court train to her robe. And all the time she was only in her night-gown, and showed her pretty naked feet."

"And what happened? Cold, eh? consumption?"

"No—elopement—ruin—death! She was missing one morning that same month, and Philip Merriwood never held up his head. He seemed to know what had happened without being told. He never asked for her, and when a letter was put into his hands a few days after, signed by Caroline, and telling him that she was about to be married—to be a lady—rich and grand, but kind still, and loving to him, he tore the paper into twenty pieces, and said 'fool! fool!'"

"And so she was," said Mr. Benson. "He didn't marry her?"

"No, and she never wrote again. So the house was dark and dismal; Philip Merriwood went into the bedroom that had been hers, and seized the little oak wardrobe where she had kept her clothes. He emptied the drawers on the floor, and ordered me to remove the frocks and stockings, and the blue silk jacket, and the pink satin slip, and all the things, and throw them into the fire. It was an old piece of furniture, and had belonged to his people for hundreds of years. It had once been the place where he kept his secret papers; his leases and bonds and parchments were all in the front drawer, but in the top one there was a false bottom; there in the thickness of the wood—he kept the things he cherished most; the letters that had passed between him and Sophia Felton, his wife, before they were married; the last letter she wrote to him when she was dying; the first copy book she had when she was learning to write; little notes she sent him when she was at school. So when he had turned all Caroline's clothes out of the drawers, he opened the secret ledge; and how he read and cried, and read again! We could not get him down to dinner, and when he came he ate nothing. A month passed, and a long time passed, and when half a year was come and gone, there came a letter one day with a great crest upon the seal—a marquis's crest they called it—and when it was opened Farmer Merriwood saw it was from young Lord Rostock, whose father had just died and left him all the estates. Caroline, he said, was provided for and happy, but as he felt that he owed some reparation to the father he enclosed him a Bank of England note for a thousand pounds."

"Bless me; what a generous, noble gentleman," exclaimed the pawnbroker. She must have been a cunning gipsy—what a fortunate man Farmer Merriwood was!"

"How he trembled as he held out the thin piece of paper, his lips moving evidently with curses on them, but no sound being heard! 'Cousin Janet,' he said at last, 'come with me up stairs; you shall witness what I do.' We went up, and to my surprise he went into what had been Caroline's bed-room. 'This is a thousand pound note,' he said, which that ruffian thinks will reconcile me to shame. I won't touch it, and I won't let him have it back—to employ it perhaps in tempting some one else. If the girl he took away from me is ever in want, you will know where to find money for her support. It shall lie beside all the other things that remind me of her behavior. No one shall touch it till I die.' And so saying he pulled out the secret drawer at the top, and laid the note lengthways on its back; and shut it up with a bang, and gave me the silver pin that touches the spring. From that hour no one has ever opened it, and there it lies, with the printed face upwards, a bank note for a thousand pounds."

"And I sold it for thirty shillings!" shrieked Mr. Benson, "to a miserable old woman—a ruined man! I've lost a thousand pounds. The young man was too much for me, I hated him from the first—but vengeance will pursue him for his iniquity. Amen."

"And why was the sale so hurried?" continued Cousin Janet. "I left Cecil Green six years since, but I have kept the spring-opener carefully—carefully. I heard he was ill—he wrote to me that he did not expect to live long, and that all was as he had left it in the drawer. I couldn't get up from Yorkshire for some days. In the meantime he died, and was buried, and the furniture sold, and the money lost. Go, give what sum you like, but get back that wardrobe, and we shall divide the money."

"Equally!" exclaimed Mr. Benson, starting up; "where is that silver pin? Give it me—it is not too late to make the attempt to-night."

"Oh yes, it is, though," said the woman. "*I'll* keep the key. What you have to do is to recover the wardrobe; or, if you will tell me the purchaser's address——"

"No, no—I'll keep that to myself," replied the pawnbroker with a cunning look. "We will open it in presence of each other."

"I will be here at nine to-morrow morning," said Cousin Janet. "We understand the arrangements—it's getting on for one o'clock—good night." So saying she slipped along the gangway, and got once more into the carriage.

"What a fool to think a drawer can't be opened with a hatchet in the absence of a silver pin!" said Benson. "Amen! Good night."

The rain continued all the night through. Mr. Benson heard it as he laid awake flooding on roof and garret window. As soon as the dawn began to force its way through the watery air, he sprang up and put on his clothes. Rapidly he pursued his way to No. 2, Abbyfield Lane, and standing before the door felt his pockets that the rouleaux of gold sovereigns were safe—for he fancied the sight of the yellow metal would have more effect than a mere promise to pay, or even a roll of notes. They were all right—three, of a hundred pounds each. He knocked. "Is Mr. Truman down stairs yet?" he asked through the keyhole. There was no answer, but in a short time he heard the rap of a small hammer. He knocked louder, and the rat, tat, tat of the hammer ceased. The door was opened. The person who opened it was Mrs. Truman's nephew.

"Hallo!" he said, "who expected to see you at such an early hour!"

"Business, my dear sir. I find I made a little mistake last night. I sent your dear aunt the wrong article. I hope the old lady is well."

"Yes, she's very well," said the nephew; "a little tired with sitting up so late, but delighted with the wardrobe, I assure you. I was just trying to fit the drawers a little closer. The top one seems loose."

"I find the want of it destroys the set," said Mr. Benson; "would you do me the favor to give it back to me? I will replace it with the best article in my shop."

"By no means," replied the youth. I have not had time to rummage it over yet. I told you fortunes were sometimes found in old family furniture."

There was a long pause, Mr. Benson was forming his calculations. He recommenced the conversation in a whisper, urged his plea with all the eloquence in his power; and finally, was again seen proceeding through the falling rain with the richly endowed wardrobe on his back. Hurriedly trotting up High Street he dashed into his shop, set his burden on the ground, tore the top drawer out upon the floor, and saw a small piece of paper pasted on the back. Was it the thousand pound note? He rubbed his eyes—he looked closer—and he read the three following words;—"Quits. George Evans."

"Not a bad stock in trade," said the same young gentleman whom we encountered at the beginning of this story, Aunt Truman and cousin Janet all at once, as *he* (for George Evans, the young actor, had played all three parts,) replaced certain articles of female apparel in his trunk in the little bed-room of the Pigeon's Arms. "There goes in my Aunt's little black mantle. There goes in Cousin Janet's crumpled bonnet. When I have paid for the hire of the cottage in Abbyfield Lane, and the carriage and wardrobe, and the sixpence for bringing it down, I think it will leave that old ruffian's conscience clear, for he will exactly have paid me the two hundred and thirty pounds he borrowed from my father, with interest for nine years."

Sabbath Reading.

THE RECORDING ANGELS.

BY LONGFELLOW.

There are two angels that attend unseen
Each one of us, and in great books record
Our good and evil deeds. He who writes down
The good ones after every action closes
His volume, and ascends with it to God.
The other keeps his dreadful day-book open
Till sunset, that we may repent; this doing,
The record of the action fades away,
And leaves a line of white across the page.

GENTLE WORDS.

"If a soul thou would'st redeem
And lead a lost one back to God—
Wouldst thou a guardian angel seem,
To one who long in guilt hath trod,—
Go kindly to him—take his hand,
With gentlest words, within thine own,
And by his side a brother stand,
'Till the demons thou dethrone."

HOME INFLUENCES.

The relation of brother and sister in its kindly influences upon the human heart, is scarcely exceeded by those other sacred relations of husband and wife, or parent and child What more pleasing spectacle can be presented to a contemplative mind than that of a united and affectionate circle of brothers and sisters, assisting in each others' success, and sympathizing with each others' misfortunes.

The influence of an affectionate and gentle sister has saved many a young man from a career of folly, perhaps of crime; for when temptations present themselves stronger it may be than he alone could bear, the image of a sister, gentle and confiding, comes up before his mind, and the idea of what she would suffer in case of his downfall overcomes the temptation "like a summer cloud."

The declaration of a young man who was the pride of a humble home, and one of a large circle of brothers and sisters, it is well worthy of recording.

"John," said one of his sisters who was about to become the wife of the man of her choice, "there is no single thing that pains me more than the idea of parting from you; although I cannot say that I love you better than our other brothers; yet on account of our being so much nearer of an age, we have been most together. You have been almost the only *gallant* I ever had, and the only one I desired, until I became acquainted with him I am about to marry. We are all proud of you, for although your chances for an education have not been so good as that of many other young men in town, very few of them are better informed on all subjects, or can write a better article than you. No mean or dishonorable act has ever been laid to your charge, and there is not a man, or woman either, of all our acquaintance, who would not trust to your keeping their most sacred honor. Father and mother believe you could not possibly be any better than you are, and I am sure no sister need hope or expect a kinder brother than you have always been."

"Sophy," he replied, (and a tear glistened in his eye and his voice trembled as he said it,) "I am not half as virtuous in myself as you suppose; and the only reason that I have been restrained from doing many an act which my conscience told me was wrong, has been the reflection that my mother and sisters would be grieved at it. No intrinsic merit in myself has carried me through temptations which have caused other young men to fall, but I never could endure the thought that you should be put to shame on my account. You remember ———, who has become so degraded! He and I were intimate friends; and he, as you well know, was once among the best boys in town. We were both alike tempted and he was lost. *Home influence saved me;* for if we had changed places our histories would have been changed likewise. If I am any better than the common run of young men, it is because I have had such sisters as *you* and *Maria* as the associates of my early years."

[Selected.

GONE TO BED. An eminently holy man thus wrote on hearing of the death of a child:—

"Sweet thing, and is he so quickly laid to sleep? Happy he! Though we shall have no more the pleasure of his lisping and laughing, he shall have no more the pain of crying, nor of being sick, nor of dying. Tell my dear sister, that she is now so much more akin to the next world; and this will be quickly passed to us all. John is but gone an hour or two to bed, as children used to do, and we are very soon to follow. And the more we put off the love of this present world, and all things superfluous, beforehand, we shall have the less to do when we lie down."

TRUE GREATNESS. Were angels, if they look into the ways of men, to give in their catalogue of worthies, how different would it be from that which any of our own species would draw up! We are dazzled with the splendor of titles, the ostentation of learning, the noise of victories: they, on the contrary, see the philosopher in the cottage, who possesses his soul in patience and thankfulness under the pressure of what little minds call poverty and distress. The evening's walk of a wise man is more illustrious in their sight than the march of a general at the head of a hundred thousand men. A contemplation of God's works, a generous concern for the good of mankind, and unfeigned exercise of humility, only constitute men great and glorious.

Childhood is like a mirror, catching and reflecting images. One impious or profane thought uttered by a parent's lip may operate upon the young heart like a careless spray of water thrown upon polished steel, staining it with rust which no scouring can efface.

CHEMICALLY PREPARED MANURES,
By the Union Chemical Works. L. I.
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, &c.

AGRICULTURE forms the foundation of a welfare of a people in a higher degree than all other flourishing pursuits. When the Emperor of China, once a year, touches the plough with his own hands, and the good and great Emperor Joseph, in travelling through Bohemia, ploughed a furrow himself, such actions express to us their acknowledgments of the importance of agriculture, in which the best and greatest men of the country have not been backward.

Agriculture, as the most important branch of industry, has generally only been carried on by practical experience. Every one must admit, that at a time when modern chemistry has become so precise and mathematical, great benefit may be derived by scientific observation and the application of such means as have been proved not to fail.

In order that a system can conciliate and gain for itself the sympathies of all, it is necessary that its application should be easy, not too expensive, and its superiority evident and clearly demonstrated. All attention which we pay to the plants, any offered sacrifice, meets its reward. Let us, for instance, compare the small bulbs of the wild potato from the Mexican mountains with those under cultivation; the small and sour forest apple with the excellent fruit of our orchards; the wild turnip with the nutritious vegetable of the same genus raised in our gardens and fields.

It has been sufficiently proved that from a field containing four acres, planted with wheat, 130 lbs. alkaline salts, 67 lbs. phosphate lime, and 260 lbs. silicum are extracted. Should we continue thus for several years in succession with the same crop, it is clear that we would extract a considerable portion of these mineral substances, and render the soil unable even to repay us its seeding.

It is, therefore, of great importance to the farmer to know, not only the nature of his soil, but also the substances necessary to the growth of his crop. The better he is acquainted with it, the easier he will be able to judge the kind and quantity of manure required. He will often find a single sack of suitable fertilizing substances producing far better effect than a wagon load of unfit manure.

The different parts of one and the same plant contain unequal quantities of mineral substances; also is the quantity of ash of different plants and the combination of it not alike.

100 Parts of the Ash of	Potash Soda.	Phosphate Lime and Magnesia.	Flint Silicum.
Wheat, Straw,	22 00	7 00	61 60
Wheat, Grain,	47 00	44 50	0 5
Barley, Straw,	20 00	20 20	57 0
Barley, Grain,	29 00	32 5	35 5
Peas—Straw,	27 82	63 74	7 81
Clover,	39 20	56 00	4 90
Potatoes, Stem and Leaf,	4 20	59 40	
Potatoes, Bulbs,	85 81	14 19	
Yellow Turnips,	88 00	12 00	
White "	81 60	18 40	

This table shows what difference there is in the ash of sundry plants, and even in the parts of one of the same. In the ash of peas straw we find 63 00 lime salts: in wheat straw only 7 00: while the grains contain 44 00. We must, therefore, with certainty conclude that every plant requires for its growth a certain quantity of mineral substances.

In the sand of pure quartz, peas, for instance, will sprout and grow; but they do not bear, when by the addition of a little lime and alkali, the fruit will be produced.

In many plants, one or the other substance prevails—as in wheat, silicum; in peas, lime; in roots, alkali.

According to this we may divide them, viz: Alkaline Plants —Turnips, White Turnips, Indian Corn.

Lime Plants—Clover, Beans, Peas, Tobacco.

Silicum—Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Grain, and Grasses in general.

The foregoing shows us the necessity to restore to the soil, in a measure, such substances as we take from it. This is done by manure. Ammonia and phosphorus are the most fertilizing substances. The value of it is constituted by these prevailing quantities.

Believing that we can offer to Agriculturists at large an article which, in every respect, possesses such qualities as to meet the approbation of the scrupulous, we do not hesitate to recommend it if not superior, at least equal to Guano, containing in a higher degree, the ammoniacal and phosphoric salt, and combining, besides a sufficient quantity of animal organic matter, to produce a more lasting effect in the soil.

Directions.—For Wheat, Rye, Oats, all kinds of Grasses in general, from 300 to 450 lbs. Corn about the same. Tobacco 400 to 500 lbs. Potatoes 200 to 400 lbs. Buckwheat, Carrots, Turnips, Beans and Peas, by the application of from 300 to 400 lbs, will produce a good crop. A top dressing of half the quantity for all the above will ensure a proportionate yield. An addition of ashes, especially with Corn, Tobacco and Potatoes, will prove beneficial.

The proportions are calculated for one acre, yet it is evident the condition of the soil has some influence. It should be applied *broadcast*, before or after the seed is sown and harrowed. The best time is after a light rain. It will prove to advantage and repay the trouble, when mixed with two parts of good soil, and still more when the land has been prepared in the fall, and lightly manured with stable manure.

☞ For sale at the principal Agricultural Warehouses throughout the United States, in bags of 150 lbs. each, containing full directions for use.

Also for sale by HOYT & CO., Agents for the sale of Acids, Fertilizers and Seeds of reliable quality. No. 15 Burling Slip, (Near Fulton Ferry,) New York.

March 8, 1853. 3m11

SPIRITUALIST'S LIBRARY.

PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN, New York, have a complete assortment of Books and Periodicals, devoted to the facts, philosophy, and advocacy of SPIRITUALISM, which they will supply in any quantity, and on the most favorable terms. The reader is referred to the *Spiritual Telegraph* for a list of our Books and the prices, rates of postage, &c. Specimen copies of the paper will be sent free to those who request it.

The *SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH* is a weekly paper, devoted to the elucidation of Spiritual Phenomena, and contains a record of the most interesting facts, &c. A very interesting Discussion of the facts and philosophy of the Manifestations is now in course of publication in the Telegraph, between Dr. B. W. Richmond and S. B. Brittan. All the back numbers can be furnished. Subscription price, $1 50 per annum.

The *SHEKINAH*, Volume II, is being issued Monthly, and is devoted to Mental and Spiritual Science. It contains many important facts and profound expositions of psychological laws on which they depend. Each number contains at least forty-eight pages of original matter, from the ablest contributors, and is embellished with a portrait, on steel, of some Spiritualist or Reformer. Terms, $3 per annum.

The First Volume of the *Shekinah* is elegantly printed and bound, and its intrinsic merit and artistic beauty entitle it to a place in every library, and render it one of the most Splendid Gift Books of the season. Price, in morocco, lettered and gilt, $3; in muslin, $2 50.

A liberal discount made to persons engaged in the Trade. All orders will be promptly attended to. Address

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3m14 No. 3 Courtlandt Street, N. Y.

MORSE'S
Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root

THIS is a *Purely Vegetable Compound*, scientifically prepared from the best Roots and Herbs of the Materia Medica, and has gained an unrivalled reputation for the following effects viz:

Regulating and Strengthening the Liver and Digestive Organs, and Cleansing the Stomach and Bowels,

And thus curing all Billious Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, &c., and causing the food to nourish and support every part,

Purifying the Blood.

And thus curing all Humors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Canker, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Ulcers, Tumors, Mercurial Disease, Cancers, &c. **Regulating the Secretory Organs** and by enabling them to perform their proper functions, preventing and curing many painful and dangerous diseases; *Strengthening and Quickening the Nervous System*, thus allaying Nervous Irritation, and curing all Diseases of the Nerves, as Hysteria, Neuralgia, Cramps, &c. It is unrivalled in the cure of all

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

As Weakness, general debility, Irregularity, Obstructions, Swelling of the Feet, Limbs, Joints, &c., caused by weakness; also, Lung and Throat Complaints, as Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, &c., also, Dropsy. It is a *sure remedy* for **all Diseases of Sea-Faring Men** as Scurvy and many others, and is a certain preventive of all Fevers and Epidemics to which they are so often exposed. It is pleasant to take, and safe in all cases; acting in harmony with the laws of nature, it never injures, but always benefits and cures, as thousands who have used it with success, its unparalleled popularity and unprecedented sales abundantly testify.

Prepared by C. MORSE & CO., 446 Broadway, N. Y., and sold by Druggists and others throughout this and other countries.

JAMES DINSMORE & SON, Skowhegan, General Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed. 6m13

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
Or Chemical Manure.

THIS inestimable Manure will be furnished by the subscribers, of the best quality, and at the lowest market prices. Agriculturists, Horticulturists and Nurserymen, will find this to be the most profitable Manure to be found—its action on all sorts of crops is almost magical. It is put in bags of 50, 100 and 150 lbs., and may be obtained in any quantity, with directions for its use, by applying to WHITTIER & FULLER.

Hallowell, April 2, 1853. 3w17

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JAMES DINSMORE & SON, Agents, Skowhegan, Me. Cash Capital, $100,000, independent of a large Premium Fund rapidly accumulating from an extensive and growing business.

CALIFORNIA RISKS REDUCED. Persons going to California or Australia, can secure their friends a means of comfort, or their creditors from loss in the event of death, by a small extra premium.

OFFICERS.—Alonzo Alvord, President; C. W. Wymple, Secretary; N. D. Morgan, Actuary.

This Company has been founded by some of our most wealthy, philanthropic, public spirited citizens, and justly enjoys the confidence of the community. We have no hesitation in commending the MANHATTEN to the attention of those who are about having their lives insured. [Tribune.

J. DINSMORE & SON are also Agents for procuring Passage Tickets to California and Australia. Those wishing to secure Tickets should call early. 3m12

A New and Complete Statistical Gazetteer
Of the United States of America.

FOUNDED on and compiled from Official, Federal, and State Returns, and the Census of 1850. Issued from J. H. Colton's American Geographical Establishment, 86 Cedar Street, New York.

Agents Wanted, to canvass for the above in this State. Apply (post paid) to

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MELODEONS, ÆOLIANS, SERAPHINES,
MELOPHINES, and REED ORGANS.

THE subscriber is agent for all sizes of the above. He is not necessarily confined to any company, but intends to furnish the *best instrument made* at a given price. To qualify himself to do this, in addition to his former experience in teaching, tuning and playing, he has recently examined the instruments at most of the prominent Manufactories in the New England States. He furnishes fifteen different sizes, including all sizes of

The Best Carhart Instrument at Prices from $40 to $250,

Enabling him to adapt the instrument to the taste and circumstances of the buyer, whether for church or parlor. Hence the purchaser may feel confident that he is buying an instrument of the *latest, most fashionable and convenient style, the most durably and best made.*

All instruments delivered and warranted, and some general instruction given if desired. The best INSTRUCTION BOOKS furnished. He also furnishes *PIANOFORTES and PIPE ORGANS*, from the best Manufactories in Boston.

He will be absent from Waterville a part of the time. EDWIN DUNBAR, Assistant P. M., will act as agent in his absence.

☞ Communications by mail, will meet with immediate attention. Address G. H. CARPENTER, Waterville, Me.

4

FARM FOR SALE.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED on the East side of the River, in Augusta, about two miles from Kennebec Bridge, containing 80 acres of excellent land, with good Buildings, an Orchard, Wood-Lot, &c. Enquire on the premises, of T. S. INGRAHAM.

Augusta, March, 1853. 12

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he now resides, pleasantly situated in FARMINGTON, and containing 210 acres of land, a large part of which is under improved cultivation. This Farm has three barns, two houses, and convenient outbuildings—is conveniently supplied with water both at the barns and houses. The Farm has three orchards, embracing the most approved varieties of grafted fruit, and a first rate sugar orchard—a considerable quantity of pine, hemlock and bass-wood timber, &c. The fences are in excellent repair, embracing some 700 rods of stone wall. Now cuts about 50 tons of hay. The terms of payment can be made liberal to accommodate the purchaser. JOHN STOWERS, JR.

Farmington, April 14, 1853. 6m18

A RARE CHANCE.

DR. POLLARD formerly of Bangor, and late of Portland, has located himself at MONMOUTH, Me., near the Academy, in which vicinities he has had a large and extensive practice for many years, and which is daily increasing. He now wishes to take a Student for the term of two years, upon such terms as may be agreed upon. No one need apply only such as can give the best recommendations as to his good moral character. One that the public can put full confidence in will without doubt meet with much success.

Dr. Pollard is an Original Vegetable Physician, and is the author and manufacturer of all remedies used in his practice, especially for the Piles, Humors, Kidney, Gravel, and other complaints, such as Female difficulties, long standing offensive Sores, caused by impurities of the blood; and also for all long standing Chronic Diseases. Any one wishing further information may address, post paid, or call upon him personally at his residence at Monmouth, or other places where he may be until the 15th of June. A. W. POLLARD,

Original Vegetable Physician.

Monmouth, April 26, 1853. 18

Wanted,

A FEW energetic men, of good address, to solicit orders for VIRTUE'S LONDON PUBLICATIONS. Men of the right stamp would do well and find steady employment. Address by mail, or call personally on the subscriber, near the foot of Winthrop Street, Augusta, Me.

3tf JOHN SHEPLEY, Agt.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, located in the South part of Leeds, upon the road leading from Winthrop Village to Lewiston Falls, containing about 87 acres of excellent land. This Farm is divided into mowing, tillage and pasturing, with an excellent wood lot of about 20 acres. Said farm is in a good state of cultivation, and produces well; it is supplied with springs and brooks of never-failing water. There is an orchard of grafted fruit of about 40 trees. The buildings consist of a story and a half house, with an L, wood-house, carriage-house, two good-sized barns, hog-house, &c. The house is supplied with a good well of water within 20 feet of the door. Said farm is within 1½ miles of the Junction of the A. and A. & K. Railroad, where there is a large Freight and Passenger Depot—at about the same distance there is another Depot and Post Office, Grist and Saw Mills, Clapboard and Shingle Machines, &c., within 3 miles distance. For sale, also, one pair 3 years old steers, one cow, and 8 or 10 tons of good hay. The above will be sold on reasonable terms, as the owner is absent from the State.

Application may be made to CHARLES G. GILBERT, JR., Dover, N. H., or on the premises to CHARLES E. GILBERT.

Leeds Station, Dec., 1852. 51tf

Very Important. Union is Strength.

JOHNSTON'S MEDICINES.

Relief in Ten Minutes, Cure in a Few Days, insured by the Great Foreign Remedy,

Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.

FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, and all Affections of the Breast and Lungs.

Manufactured by JAMES JOHNSTON, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor for the United States and British North America.

Purchase Locock's Female Wafers.

The British Specific, a certain cure for Mensium Suppressio, or Suppressed Menses; Hemorrhagia Difficilis, or Painful Menstruation; Amenorrhœa, or Partial Obstruction of Menses; Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhœa, Fluor Albus, Whites, and all Female Weaknesses.

PILES. PILES. PILES.

DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, or Internal Remedy for the Piles; prepared by A. UPHAM, M. D., 196 Bowery, New York—a regularly educated Physician, who devotes his attention almost entirely to this disease. Dr. Upham's Electuary is a certain cure for the Piles, whether Bleeding or Blind Piles, internal or external; and also for other diseases which are frequently found in conjunction with Piles.

For sale by WM. BLACK, Augusta; B. Wales, Hallowell; C. P. Branch, Gardiner. 3m8

Flour, Corn, Wheat and Rye.

ALL the different brands of Extra FLOUR, such as Hiram Smith, Premium, Byron Perrins, Heywood's Pastry Flour, &c. &c. Also, Fancy Ohio and Superfine, S. fine Genesee; Yellow Flat Corn, Banner Seed Wheat, Rye, Oats and feed on hand and for sale by CHARLES H. MULLIKEN,

One door north of the Post Office.

Augusta, Jan. 1, 1853. 2

MUSICIANS ATTEND!

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale at less than Boston prices, a good assortment of of *PIANO FORTES, REED ORGANS, MELODEONS, VIOLINS, BOWS, BRIDGES, STRINGS, ROSIN, &c. &c.* Also constantly on hand a **large assortment of Sheet Music.** Musicians and others are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. DINSMORE & SON.

Skowhegan, March 10, 1853. 3m14

For One Dollar You can Save Hundreds.
THE GREAT SECRET.

The great and important Secret of keeping Eggs perfectly fresh for any length of time, has at last been discovered.

THE subscriber has, after four years of continued experiments, which have cost him a vast amount of time, labor, and money, found the great desideratum for Farmers' Wives, Country Traders, and in fact for every Housekeeper, of keeping eggs perfectly fresh for any length of time. He has some on hand that were put up in September, 1851, and are now as fresh as when packed *twenty months ago*—the shell as pure and white as when first put in. The article used for packing is very cheap, and does not cost over one cent for four dozen eggs, and can be readily obtained anywhere in the New England States.

The subscriber will require of all persons who purchase this secret a written promise that they will not divulge it. Any person who is willing to do this, can receive the receipt by enclosing one dollar in a letter with such promise, (post paid,) directed to GEORGE O. BARTLETT,

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Singer's Patent Straight Needle Perpendicular Action Sewing Machine.

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Either of the Express Companies or merchants visiting New York to buy goods, furnish a convenient medium to procure machines; and a draft, payable to our order in New York, will always insure a machine, perfect and complete, being sent as directed.

The attention of Shirt and Collar Manufacturers is particularly called to these machines. They stitch linen *perfectly*, which no other machines can.

Machine Needles, Silk Twist on spools, Linen Thread, &c., manufactured for these machines expressly, always on hand and for sale. Black Silk, $7 per lb., colored, $7 50.

These admirable machines, and finished specimens of their work may at all times be freely examined, at either of our Offices—No. 258 Broadway, New York; No. 251 Washington Street, Boston; No. 57 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia; No. 159 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; No. 197 Elm Street, Cincinnati. I. M. SINGER & CO.

N. B. The New York Office will be removed to No. 323 Broadway, on the first of May next. 3m17

CARDENAS and MUSCOVADO MOLASSES, and Sugar House Syrup, for sale by B. LIBBY & CO.

Feb. 28, 1853. 10

MANILLA AND ROPE MATS, just received and for sale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB. 7

SEIDLITZ POWDERS, a very superior article, for sale by EBEN FULLER, Druggist. 5

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY RUSSELL EATON.
Office over Granite Bank, Water St.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, EDITOR.

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☞ Advertisements inserted at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per square of twenty lines, for three insertions, and twenty cents for each subsequent insertion.

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